

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT**  
**CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 110

7 June 1985

## JAPAN

Progress Seen Toward Korean Parliamentary Talks	C 1
Nakasone Registers Opposition to Export Surcharge	C 1
Japan-EC Trade Talks Held in Tokyo 3-5 June	C 2
EC Presents Complaints	C 2
Countercharges Leveled	C 2
New GATT Round Proposed	C 3
Council of Europe Begins First Asia Meeting	C 4
UK's Pattie Renews Call for More Investment	C 5
UK Trade Secretary Warns of Retaliatory Action	C 6

## NORTH KOREA

South's Slander of Red Cross Proposal Decried	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Urges Chon To Acquit USIS Occupiers [3 Jun]	D 2
KCNA on South Minister's Remarks Against North	D 2
Radio, TV Delegation Leaves for USSR, GDR	D 3
KNPC Denounces U.S. Campaign Against Cuba	D 3
Cuban Ambassador Condemns U.S. Anti-Cuba Policy	D 4
Functionaries' Efforts on Consumer Goods Urged	D 5
Paper Urges Increase in Export Goods Production	D 6
[NODONG SINMUN 5 Jun]	
Briefs: NODONG SINMUN, Other Delegations	D 9

## SOUTH KOREA

DPRK, Japan Discuss Establishing Trade Office	E 1
[TONG-A ILBO 7 Jun]	
IOC Head Says USSR To Attend Seoul Olympics	E 1
North Urged To Accept Joint Sports Team Proposal	E 2
[THE KOREA TIMES 7 Jun]	
Chon Confers Order on Suriname's Udenhout	E 2
NKDP Files Motion for Prime Minister's Dismissal	E 3
NKDP To Strongly Demand Release of Dissidents	E 3
[THE KOREA TIMES 7 Jun]	
Defense Minister Reconfirms Kwangju Death Toll	E 4
Parties Dispute Figures [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Jun]	E 5
43 USIS Occupiers Released From Detention	E 5
[THE KOREA HERALD 7 Jun]	
Sammin Struggle Group Probed for Law Violations	E 6
[THE KOREA HERALD 7 Jun]	
130 Student Clubs Found To Be 'Controversial'	E 6
[THE KOREA HERALD 7 Jun]	

## MONGOLIA

Batmonh Speaks at Bulgarian Friendship Meeting	F	1
Zhivkov Departs for Home	F	1

## CAMBODIA

SRV's Truong Chinh Visits Faculty of Medicine	H	1
SPK Demands Thai Withdrawal From Lao Villages	H	1
Thai Column Discusses 'Purge' of Phnom Penh Mayor [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 7 Jun]	H	2
VONADK Says SRV To Conscript 10,000 Cambodians	H	3

## LAOS

News Conference Publicizes Statement on Thailand	I	1
PASASON on Thai Policy [6 Jun]	I	2
SRV Construction Ministry Delegation Visits [VNA]	I	2

## THAILAND

Debate Ends, House Votes in Support of Ministers	J	1
Prem 'Happy' With Outcome [BANGKOK POST 7 Jun]	J	1
Praman Calls Motion 'Fruitful' [BANGKOK POST 7 Jun]	J	2
Samak Dismisses Idea He Resign [BANGKOK POST 7 Jun]	J	2
Government To Return Defector's Plane to Laos [THE NATION REVIEW 7 Jun]	J	3
Prem Meets With Former U.S. President Carter	J	3
Coalition Parties Support Electoral Amendment [BANGKOK POST 7 Jun]	J	4
7 Wounded in Clash With CPM Guerrillas in Betong	J	5
Briefs: Gas Mask Factory Approved	J	5

## VIETNAM

Hanoi Radio Criticizes Nakasone Support of CGDK	K	1
QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Cambodian Border Defense [11 May]	K	1
NHAN DAN Article Reviews PRK Achievements [3 Jun]	K	4
CSSR City Delegation Tours Ho Chi Minh City	K	6
Pham Van Dong Receives Thai Ambassador	K	6

## INDONESIA

Mokhtar Briefs SRV Envoy on Talks With U.S.	N	1
Nuclear Reactor Contracts With Foreign Firms [AFP]	N	1
State Minister Named Temporary Education Head [AFP]	N	1

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Sabah Chief Minister on Recent Bomb Blasts	O	1
Former Chief Minister Comments	O	1
Foreign Minister on Thai Border Smuggling	O	1

## PHILIPPINES

'Top-Ranking' NPA Leader Captured in Manila	P 1
Quijano Changes Testimony in Aquino Trial	P 1
Freeze on 2d Tranche of World Bank Loan Goes On [METRO MANILA TIMES 6 Jun]	P 1
World Bank Export Credit Facility Negotiated [BUSINESS DAY 6 Jun]	P 2
Latest Census Puts Population at 54 Million [PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM 22 May]	P 3
Malnutrition Program Statistics Published [PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM 22 May]	P 4

PROGRESS SEEN TOWARD KOREAN PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

OW070525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0514 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO -- A visiting North Korean official said here Friday his country and South Korea are likely to open a preliminary meeting in July to pave the way for talks between parliamentarians from both sides of the divided Korean peninsula.

Kim U-chong, chairman of the (North) Korea-Japan Association for the Promotion of Goodwill and Friendship, expressed his optimism about the matter during a meeting with Japan Socialist Party (JSP) chief Masashi Ishibashi. Kim said the preliminary meeting will be held even though there are basic differences over what should be discussed at the parliamentarians' negotiations.

While North Korea favors discussion of a non-aggression declaration, South Korea says a unified constitution should be at the top of the agenda during the talks between legislators, which were originally proposed by Pyongyang to promote inter-Korean dialogue. The South Korean National Assembly unanimously accepted the proposal last week and called for a meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom in July to discuss details of the negotiations. The parliamentarians' talks, if held, may open the possibility of a summit meeting between North and South Korean Presidents Kim Il-song and Chon Tu-hwan.

Asked by Ishibashi how he views such a possibility, Kim was quoted as saying talks between the two leaders should produce results. "It is necessary to create a climate conducive to opening a summit meeting, and the parliamentarians' negotiations are important in this context, too," Kim was quoted as saying. He reportedly said a meeting of National Assembly members itself will be a step forward, adding that North Korea is ready to discuss issues put forward by South Korea.

Kim is here at the invitation of the Japan-(North) Korea Dietmens League for the Promotion of Friendship.

NAKASONE REGISTERS OPPOSITION TO EXPORT SURCHARGE

OW070545 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday rejected a proposal to impose a surcharge on exports to reduce Japan's trade surplus.

He reasoned that the proposal, if carried out, would run counter to the principle of free trade, and that it was doubtful whether it would be effective in reducing the trade surplus. The premier said such a move would trigger the imposition by the U.S. of an import surcharge. He added that it would have a considerable effect on export-oriented and smaller businesses. Nakasone made the remarks at the day's House of Councillors plenary session. The prime minister also said he doubted the propriety of adopting an import promotion tax, or whether such a measure would be effective in stepping up imports. But he said the proposal should be studied carefully.

On the budget for fiscal 1986, Nakasone said the government would maintain the retrenchment policy. He said maximum efforts would be made to minimize the government's dependence on bond revenues.

Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said if the government is to achieve its aim of not issuing deficit-covering bonds, effective fiscal 1990, new bond issues will have to be reduced by 1.15 trillion yen yearly.



JAPAN-EC TRADE TALKS HELD IN TOKYO 3-5 JUNE

## EC Presents Complaints

OW031153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- The European Community Monday called on Japan to stimulate domestic demand and to take "quick, specific and effective" steps to promote imports.

The 10-member trading bloc made the requests, warning of "the urgency" of the need for reduced trade tension between it and Japan, with which the EC's annual trade deficit is over 10 billion dollars, officials said. A Foreign Ministry official said the EC presented these and other requests on the opening day of a three-day twice-yearly high-level meeting at the Foreign Ministry.

The EC delegation, led by Raymond Phan Van Phi, EC director in charge of external affairs, voiced concern about a recent surge in Japanese exports of numerically-controlled machining centers, forklifts and trucks. "Japan has a responsibility to take active steps to promote imports," the ministry official said the EC told the Japanese delegation, headed by Takashi Onda, deputy director-general of the foreign ministry's economic affairs bureau.

The EC suggested stimulation of demand as a possible step but the Japanese quickly responded that they have no plans to do so, government coffers being deeply in the red, a Japanese delegate said. The delegate said the EC urged Japan to take "quick, specific and effective action" to promote imports from the EC to correct the trade imbalance.

The EC also complained that an incessant capital outflow from Japan has not led to a rise in the value of the Japanese yen. The EC officials also warned that Japan's current account surplus, which reached 35 billion dollars last year, may shoot up to 40 billion dollars this year and 50 billion dollars in 1986.

The Japanese trade negotiators dealt with most of the EC requests by contending that the government is drawing up a mid-term action program aimed at giving foreign products greater access to the Japanese markets. Onda explained to the EC representatives that it is "meaningless" for Japan to try to increase imports by item -- notably manufactured goods -- in view of Japan's sizable imports of raw materials like crude.

According to Japanese participants in the trade talks, the highlight of which will be Wednesday's full-scale, top-level consultations, the EC has also asked Japan to reduce tariffs on wine, whisky, chocolates and natural cheese and to purchase manufactured goods such as aircraft, medical equipment and satellites.

Japanese and EC trade negotiators will hold another round of preparatory talks Tuesday on industrial cooperation and other issues. This week's consultations will follow a two-day meeting of the Japan-EC Trade Expansion Committee in Tokyo Friday and Saturday.

## Countercharges Levelled

OW041113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Japan launched a counterattack on the European Community during the second day Tuesday of three-day trade talks, calling for removal of import restrictions on 48 products.

Additionally, Japanese trade negotiators urged the 10-member community to conclude a fishery pact to secure Japanese fishing operations in waters off French Guyana and Portugal, which will join the EC in January, 1986. The Japanese officials, while recognizing the need to rectify the trade imbalance that totaled over 10 billion dollars in Japan's favor last year, stressed that enterprises of EC member countries should aggressively endeavor to export to the Japanese market.

The EC delegation, led by Raymond Phan Van Phi, external affairs director, complained of high costs of operating in Japan, a Foreign Ministry official said. Takashi Onda, deputy director-general of the ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, headed the Japanese group.

Tuesday's session was in sharp contrast to negotiations Monday, the opening day of the three-day meeting, in which the EC delegates barraged their Japanese counterparts with various requests, including stimulation of domestic demand and the purchase of manufactured goods.

Japan requested the EC lift quantitative restrictions on 48 items such as film and raw silk and to reduce a high tariff on digital audio discs, Japanese officials said. A trade negotiator said the EC urged Japan to permit legal consultants from EC member countries to operate in the Japanese market. The Japanese officials hinted that their country might seek reciprocity in the case of lawyers.

When asked about a reported proposal to increase EC tariffs on videotape recorders [VTR] and related products, the EC negotiators responded that European electronics firms are calling for such a step but that EC leaders have not yet discussed the industry request. The EC trade negotiators also said they are holding talks with France on that country's VTR import restrictions, according to a conference source. Nevertheless, Japan and the EC hailed their increased industrial cooperation and agreed to keep in close contact on financial aid to developing countries, Japanese officials said.

Japanese and EC trade officials will meet Wednesday for full-scale, twice-yearly high-level consultations with Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima and Leslie Fielding, external relations director-general, heading their respective delegations. The consultations will center on trade, bilateral cooperation in the fields of science, technology and energy and new global trade talks, Foreign Ministry officials said.

#### New GATT Round Proposed

OW051051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- The European Community complained Wednesday of the slow speed at which Japan is opening up its market and called for substantial progress in its mid-term action program.

Warning that "Japan's credibility is at stake," the EC implicitly hinted that it may raise "the Japan problem" stemming from the chronic trade imbalance between Japan and the 10-member trading bloc, with the council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The EC issued the warning and reiterated various requests during twice-yearly high-level consultations at the foreign ministry, a ministry official said.

Wednesday's talks capped a three-day meeting which included two days of preparatory consultations Monday and Tuesday and followed last week's Japan-EC Trade Expansion Committee meeting.

The ministry official said the EC delegation, led by Leslie Fielding, external relations director-general, called on Japan to boost imports of manufactured goods and stimulate domestic demand via pump-priming measures. Fielding's counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima, and other Japanese Government officials argued that Tokyo cannot comply with the EC suggestion because of its fiscal deficit.

The EC officials said they are pinning their hope of increased exports to the Japanese market on Japan's mid-term action program, which they asserted must contain "substance, rather than simply intentions and purposes." The action program will be announced in July.

The Japanese delegation stressed that "collective efforts" by Japan and the EC are needed to successfully help guide the global economy, officials said. They also said Japan urged the EC to step up efforts to actively promote exports to Japan to correct the trade imbalance, which has been over 10 billion dollars in Japan's favor for each of the past two years.

Referring to the EC's willingness to accept Japanese investment in EC member countries, the Japanese trade officials pointed out difficulties in making investments in their distribution sectors. But the EC delegates countered that the Japanese Government is not fully recognizing the urgency of the tension which they asserted has been caused by Japan's lopsided trade surplus.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said the EC indicated it may ask for GATT talks on Japan's business practices, distribution systems and other facets of "Japan Inc." The official said the EC delegates also expressed grave concern over the potential adverse effect on the free trading system if trade friction between Japan and the United States intensifies. The Japanese and EC delegates, however, reaffirmed their resolve to realize high-level consultations on a new GATT round preferably before this summer as a follow-up to the Bonn summit in May. They also discussed Japan-EC cooperation in industry, science and technology, and financial aid to developing countries, the officials said.

#### COUNCIL OF EUROPE BEGINS FIRST ASIA MEETING

OW031035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- The Council for Europe, a league of 21 Western European nations united by the principles of parliamentary democracy, began its sixth parliamentary and scientific conference Monday in Tokyo. It is the council's first meeting ever held in Asia.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Council Parliamentary Assembly President Karl Ahrens and Michita Sakata, speaker of the Japanese lower house, officially inaugurated the four-day conference of some 150 parliamentarians and scientists from 25 countries in a ceremony at the Foreign Ministry. Also taking part in opening day events were Japan's Science and Technology Agency Director General Reiichi Takeuchi, Belgian Nobel Laureate and nuclear physicist Ilya Prigogine and Norwegian Minister for Cultural and Scientific Affairs Lars Roar Langslet.

Nakasone called for caution and planning in determining "how science and technology are to be applied to our social and economic systems," adding, "The problem that poses the greatest threat to the survival of humankind is the use of science and technology in weaponry."

Another area for consideration, said the prime minister, is the impact of sophisticated scientific and technical development on human values, ideologies and emotions.

Ahrens said that the council, founded in 1949 and based in Strasbourg, France, represents almost 400 million people and complements its economic and market-oriented counterpart, the European Community (EC). "These (council members) are the countries of Western Europe which are committed to democratic systems of government, in accordance with the rule of law, and in furtherance of human rights, individual freedom and personal dignity," said Ahrens. He also said that among the more than 150 nations of the world, only some 30 have parliamentary governments. These countries, however, are "among the world's richest and most influential," he said, making them those "upon which the greatest claims are made by the rest of the world."

Prigogine, 1977 Nobel laureate, presented a paper on "science, civilization, and democracy," followed by another on technological innovation by Umberto Colombo, chairman of the Italian Agency for Nuclear and Alternative Energy Sources (ENEA).

Discussions during the three working days will cover the role of government, human rights, cooperation and competition in an age of rapid scientific and technological change.

Plans for the conference, sponsored by the two houses of the Japanese Diet, also include a trip to the international science expo at Tsukuba Wednesday.

#### UK'S PATTIE RENEWS CALL FOR MORE INVESTMENT

OW060631 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT 6 Jun 85

[By Shoichi Hirohashi]

[Text] Tsukuba, Ibaraki Pref., June 6 KYODO -- Geoffrey Pattie, British Minister for industry and information technology, renewed his call Thursday for an increase in direct Japanese investment in Britain to redress his country's chronic trade deficit with Japan, which totaled 2.8 billion dollars last year.

"Some 36 Japanese companies have chosen to set up factories in my country" since 1951, the minister said. "We thus have a good share of Japanese investment in the European Community (EC). But we want more," he said while observing Britain's national day at expo '85, the massive science and technology fair now under way at the academic town of Tsukuba about 32 miles northeast of Tokyo.

In a seminar held in Tokyo Tuesday, the British minister made a similar appeal, citing the fact that such Japanese investment is "very small compared to the American and West European investments in the U.K." He said Britain especially welcomed projects introducing "new products" requiring "genuine" manufacturing techniques rather than mere assembly work.

Britain has the largest share in total Japanese investment in the 10-nation Common Market which will grow to 12 with the entry next January of Spain and Portugal. Direct Japanese investment in Britain since 1951 is estimated at 1.6 billion pounds (currently worth 2 billion dollars), creating 8,000 to 8,500 jobs.



The British Department of Trade and Industry funded Tuesday's seminar, the first of two, to the tune of 1 million pounds (1.27 million dollars). The other one is planned for Osaka, western Japan, on October 31. The campaign is part of the British Government's drive to help correct the so-called "British disease," the symptoms of which are inflation -- now exceeding 6.9 percent -- and unemployment -- topping 13 percent or over three million people.

According to the department, Britain suffered its second largest overall trade deficit of 4.13 billion pounds (5.25 billion dollars at current rates) last year following the 1974 figure of 5.4 billion pounds (6.8 billion dollars).

#### UK TRADE SECRETARY WARNS OF RETALIATORY ACTION

OWO60639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] London, June 6 KYODO -- British Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit repeated in the House of Commons Wednesday his warning to the Japanese that failure to change some of their trade practices might soon lead to retaliatory action.

He was replying to complaints from MPs about Britain's failure to win a 450 million pound contract to build a second bridge over the Bosphorus Strait in Turkey. Tebbit made it clear that the British Government was still concerned about Japanese tactics in securing the contract.

The contract went to a consortium, including Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Nippon Kokan of Japan, despite a rival bid from a consortium led by Trafalgar House, the British shipping and construction group. Tebbit told MPs that the Japanese did not appear to have broken any undertakings or agreements in pursuing the contract.

However, he added: "The point about the Bosphorus bridge contract, which I sought to make both here and in discussions with the Japanese authorities, is that their dumping of cheap credit in order to obtain this contract is incompatible with the assurance and the policies announced by Mr (Yasuhiro) Nakasone, the Japanese prime minister, in which the Japanese are seeking to limit their trade surplus."

"This is a matter which is being taken up most forcibly with the Japanese authorities and it is a matter to which unless they pay attention, before very long other countries will take protectionist measures against them. I hope they will draw back from the position they are in before it is too late," Tebbit added.



SOUTH'S SLANDER OF RED CROSS PROPOSAL DECRIED

SK070455 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "At What Do the Rackets Aim?"]

[Text] Since the conclusion of the eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks, the South Korean puppets have slandered our side's proposal primarily agreed upon between both sides by mobilizing government-patronized press agencies.

While fanning public opinion with regard to the dubiousness of the feasibility of this proposal, they have wickedly kicked up antirepublic rackets by forming an anticommunist organization called the Consultative Association for the Movement To Protect the Country. This is an intolerable treachery blurring the success of North-South Red Cross talks that were resumed after an interval of 12 years and fanning the sentiment of confrontation and mistrust behind the curtain of dialogue designed to achieve reconciliation and trust between the North and the South. This is also a heinous conspiracy revealing an impure will to use North-South Red Cross talks.

Our side advanced a concrete proposal to simultaneously discuss five agenda items to meet the requirements of the situation and to realize the free exchange of visits by separated families and relatives -- a most urgent core issue. It also advanced a proposal to have the responsible persons of the Red Cross Organizations of both sides visit the area of the opposite side in August of this year when we will greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, leading some 100 artistic troupe members respectively.

Our proposal is a most rational and practical proposal directly reflecting our sincere stand for alleviating the sufferings of families and relatives separated in the North and the South at the earliest possible date, winning great sympathy at home and abroad. The South Korean side has shown its stand for basically agreeing with this proposal. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets turned their backs immediately after the conclusion of the talks, and, while violently slandering our just proposal by mobilizing government-patronized press agencies, they said that the prospect for the talks was dubious. This is an intolerable act of making a mockery of Red Cross talks and is an unbearable challenge to us.

We cannot but see that lurking behind the act of the puppets is an impure will to hinder the progress of the talks by laying an artificial obstacle to future talks. In particular, what we cannot overlook is that, while wickedly kicking up antirepublic rackets by forming an anticommunist organization called the Consultative Association for the Movement To Protect the Country, the puppets have fanned the anticommunist sentiment of confrontation against us throughout South Korea after designating June, when the U.S. imperialists and their stooges provoked an aggressive war to occupy all of Korea, as the month of protecting the country and of returning the favor of someone. This is brazen hostility against us.

The puppets have boisterously kicked up anticommunist and confrontation rackets at a time when the suspended economic and Red Cross talks have been resumed after a long interval thanks to our initiative and sincere efforts to achieve national reconciliation and trust between the North and the South, to alleviate tension, and to provide a prerequisite to peaceful reunification. We cannot but view this as a willful maneuver to throw cold water on the atmosphere of dialogue.

If the puppets have a certain national conscience, how can they commit such a rude act while participating in dialogue which concerns such a vital problem of the people? The puppets are villains who know neither the people nor etiquette. While superficially babbling about dialogue and peace, the puppets have, in fact, sought a line for confrontation and war.

If the puppets are truly interested in dialogue and peace, they should show a sincere attitude to fulfill the desire of the people and to open the door of the fatherland's reunification -- the supreme task of the people -- by making dialogue successful.

The puppets' boisterous kicking up of anticommunist and confrontation rackets, running counter to the desire of the people, proceeds from the wicked and hidden intention of diverting public sentiment attracted toward us by misleading public opinion at home and abroad and of using dialogue for an impure political aim. This act is related to an attempt to suppress the rapidly increased fighting spirit of students and the people in South Korea against the United States and the dictator. The puppets should correctly view the trend of the present age, abandon the attitude of confrontation against us, and make a sincere effort to advance the dialogue.

#### NODONG SINMUN URGES CHON TO ACQUIT USIS OCCUPIERS

SK030408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0313 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group must give up the foolish idea of finding a way out in intensified repression and acquit the participants in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building now behind bars, demands NODONG SINMUN today.

Recalling the blare of the puppet home minister at the "National Assembly" a few days ago that an investigation would be made into the "pro-Communist nature" of the students who had participated in the occupation of the "USIS" building and they must be "punished" as their act had been "illegal," a signed commentary of the paper says:

This reveals the fascist group's intention to impose harsh penalties upon the patriotic students by labelling them as "seditious elements". The South Korean students have the legitimate right to denounce the mastermind of the Kwangju bloodbath and wrest an open apology from him. It was too natural for them to occupy the "U.S.I.S." building, insist on the United States disclosing the truth of its crime and making an open apology and demand a dialogue with it. They, however, threw the righteous-minded students behind bars and put them to all manner of persecution and, as if it were not enough, are scheming to impose severe penalties upon them. Such act can be committed only by traitors and colonial placemen estranged from the nation.

By repressing and penalizing the patriotic students, the fascist clique seek to quell their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship sentiments and get more points as colonial stooges and thus keep their seats.

#### KCNA ON SOUTH MINISTER'S REMARKS AGAINST NORTH

SK060024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2355 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet defence minister on June 4 met the chief of the staff of the South Korea-U.S. "Combined Forces Command" and, prattling about someone's "provocative will," stressed the need to "increase the combined defence potentials" and "establish closer cooperation", according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is a shameless jargon for justifying the moves of the puppet clique to start a war against the North and arms buildup with the backing of the U.S. imperialist master.

At the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, the puppet clique has made provocative utterances as never before about "striking at the heart of the North", worked out even an "operational plan" to mount a surprise attack on the northern half of Korea and is massively reinforcing the puppet army.

As their criminal acts committed behind the smokescreen of "dialogue" and "unification" were vehemently protested and denounced at home and abroad, the puppets try to justify their frantic war provocation manoeuvres and arms buildup again by taking issue with us. With no sophism, however, can the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique conceal its nature as a splittist and warmaniac.

RADIO, TV DELEGATION LEAVES PYONGYANG FOR USSR, GDR

SK051518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by its chairman Chu Chang-chun left here today by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

It was seen off at the airport by general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Chu Hyon-ok; Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee Yi Chong-nam; and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

KNPC DENOUNCES U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST CUBA

SK070213 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The Korean National Peace Committee [KNPC] has issued the following statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for more viciously launching anti-Cuban propaganda by opening a deceptive radio center against the Cuban people:

The KNPC statement:

The U.S. imperialists have been recently kicking up anti-Cuban rackets more viciously. Not long ago, the United States established a new deceptive radio center named Radio Marti by arbitrarily abusing the name of Jose Marti, a national hero of Cuba, thereby staging psychological warfare and launching deceptive propaganda against the Cuban people. This is aimed at infringing upon the sovereignty of Cuba, and at mocking and stirring up world public opinion.

The KNPC strongly protests against and denounces such a U.S. scheme, regarding it as an intolerable grave provocation to an independent and sovereign state and as a wanton violation of recognized international laws.

As has already been exposed to the world, the U.S. imperialists have been continuously engaged in all kinds of schemes of aggression, destruction, and subversion with a view to strangling Cuba, the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere, regarding it as a thorn in its side since the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The establishment of an anti-Cuban radio center is also part of the U.S. imperialists' desperate schemes to block the triumphant advance of the Cuban revolution.

With no schemes can the U.S. imperialists obliterate the Cuban revolution.

Today, firmly rallying around the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the Cuban people are vigorously struggling to smash the U.S. imperialists' schemes of aggression and interference, to defend the fatherland, revolution, and peace, and to press ahead with socialist construction.

The United States should look squarely at today's reality and immediately stop the reckless anti-Cuban schemes. If the U.S. imperialists continue to engage in reckless acts against the Cuban people despite the strong denunciation from the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, they will receive stronger curses and denunciation.

Our people will always firmly stand behind the Cuban people and will continue to actively support and encourage, with all strength, their just struggle.

[Signed] The KNPC

[Dated] 5 June 1985, Pyongyang

CUBAN AMBASSADOR CONDEMNS U.S. ANTI-CUBA POLICY

SK070430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas gave a lecture at the Korea-Cuba friendship Pyongyang textile machine factory on June 6 in connection with the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuban smear campaign.

The ambassador denounced the shameless and provocative act of the U.S. Government which started the criminal anti-Cuban radio broadcasting on May 20 with a view to wantonly violating the sovereignty of Cuba and conducting false propaganda and sabotage.

He noted that May 20 was the very day when the Cuban people's desire to live in a free, independent and sovereign country was trampled underfoot due to the U.S. imperialists' intervention and Cuba was reduced to a colony of imperialism.

He said:

The U.S. imperialists attached the name of Jose Marti to the anti-Cuban broadcasting centre. This is an intolerable insult to the dignity of the Cuban people.

The establishment of this centre was aimed at increasing the tension and causing conflicts in this region. This is an expression of their position of strength toward Cuba and an open threat and blackmail.

The U.S. imperialists took this measure after Comrade Fidel Castro declared in March that the foreign debts of the poor countries in Latin America and the Third World must not be paid but be nullified because they were imposed on the peoples of these countries by the old international economic order.

The U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuban smear campaign can obtain no result. Today the Cuban people, closely rallied behind the party and the government, are prepared to fight the U.S. imperialists.



FUNCTIONARIES' EFFORTS ON CONSUMER GOODS URGED

SK311430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0352 GMT 27 May 85

[Unattributed talk: "Functionaries, Increase the Production of People's Consumer Goods by Enhancing Party Spirit and Concern for the People"]

[Text] Today, our country is vigorously waging the struggle to make a new turn in socialist economic construction and epochally improve the people's standard of living. This seething situation calls for all functionaries to devote themselves to the struggle for the party, the revolution, and the people with lofty revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and concern for the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Comrades, you must correctly grasp the party's intent, fully display revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and concern for the people, and vigorously wage the struggle to improve the people's standard of material and cultural living a step higher.

Party spirit and concern for the people are the noble trait which communists should possess. Only with lofty party spirit and concern for the people can one become a true communist, and become a true cadre of the party. The paragon of party spirit and concern for the people is the loyalty to the party and the leader. The one who works in accordance with the intent and desire of the party is a true functionary of the party and the leader, and of the working class and the people. At present, while carrying out the operation to bring about new great upsurges on all fronts of socialist economic construction and epochally increase the production of people's consumer goods through the light industrial revolution, our party is organizing and mobilizing our people vigorously. Party spirit and concern for the people should be displayed by our functionaries in the struggle to implement this great plan of our party.

One who makes all efforts to stabilize production and construction at a high level through proper economic guidance and industrial management, increase the production of quality consumer goods, and ensure their equal distribution for the people is one who possesses lofty party spirit and concern for the people. The people's position must always be respected in producing quality consumer goods for them, and ensuring their equal distribution. Only then will our people realize the benevolence of the party, and devote themselves in order to repay it.

To make an epochal turn in the production of people's consumer goods by displaying party spirit and concern for the people, functionaries must work with the self-awareness that they are the commanding revolutionary staff. Guidance functionaries of the economic organizations of the state are the commanding staff assigned to the important revolutionary guardposts by the deep political trust of our party. Therefore, the functionaries, who have come from the people, must uphold the intent of our party, which regards it as a paramount principle of its activities to ceaselessly improve the people's standard of living. They must devote themselves to implementing the intent. Only then can they unearth methods and ways to improve the people's standard of material and cultural living a step higher.

All guidance functionaries of the economic organizations of the state, with the self-awareness that they have been assigned to the important guardposts for the economic development of the country and the people's lives by the deep trust of the party, must display the spirit of faithfully performing for the party and the leader, and the fatherland and the people.



For the functionaries of our party, nothing is more important than upholding and implementing the intent and desire of the party. As our party has unfolded a plan to epochally increase the production of consumer goods, our functionaries must devote themselves to this end, and must do their share. They must turn out with lofty political and ideological determination to implement the intent of the party under all circumstances. Only then can innovations be effected in the production of people's consumer goods. All functionaries must realize that increasing the production of consumer goods is not mere economic work, but rewarding work to implement the operational plan of our party. By so doing, they must ideologically mobilize themselves for the struggle to implement it, and brilliantly fulfill the party's plan to epochally improve the people's standard of living in a short period of time.

Party spirit and concern for the people should be displayed by functionaries in the struggle to satisfy the demand of the people. Today, our people's demand for consumer goods is very high. As time passes, they demand more varieties of consumer goods, and demand more convenient sturdy and beautiful goods. Functionaries must find out what kinds of goods the people desire, and must meticulously plan the organizational work for production to increase the varieties of goods and improve qualities. In particular, functionaries must meticulously plan organizational work to reduce the cost of the production of textiles, clothing, foodstuffs, and home appliances which the people urgently demand. By so doing, they must make the people's lives more civilized and affluent.

Guidance functionaries of the state economic organizations must unyieldingly carry out the work to effect innovations in the production of people's consumer goods. Transient zeal is useless. The spirit of bold operation and ardent zeal should be maintained, persistent struggle should be continued, and organizational work be constantly conducted. By so doing, the tasks given by the party should be brilliantly accomplished.

With lofty party spirit and concern for the people, all functionaries must make a great turn in the production of people's consumer goods. By so doing, they must epochally improve the people's standard of living.

#### PAPER URGES INCREASE IN EXPORT GOODS PRODUCTION

SK051314 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2114 GMT 4 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 June editorial: "Let Us Effect a New Renovation in Production of Export Goods"]

[Text] At the 10th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee and in his New Year's message, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated the militant tasks laid before our party and people to brilliantly achieve the national economic plans in 1985 and to effect an epochal turning point in socialist construction.

Today, all the party members and workers across the nation are vigorously struggling to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic teachings. Our realities demand that we fulfill export goals without fail by continuously directing our great attention to the production of export goods.

Achieving this year's export plans by directing our attention to the production of export goods is an important demand in further accelerating the speed of socialist economic construction and in strengthening the might of the socialist system of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With a correct outlook on foreign trade, plants and enterprises should upgrade the quality of export goods and thoroughly establish a system of accomplishing the export plan ahead of schedule at the beginning of the month.

Export is production and an increase in export means an increase in production. Our party has always directed great attention to the production of export goods and wisely organized and led the entire party and all the people in the struggle to implement it.

By so doing, the modern independent bases of heavy industry and light industry of the nation have been further strengthened and socialist economic construction has been carried out more rapidly.

All functionaries and workers should expand and develop foreign trade to a higher stage by further strengthening production of export goods on the basis of achievements already made.

Based on the importance and significance of exports for developing foreign trade, our party demands that the entire party, state, and all the people direct their efforts to exports. Properly achieving this year's export plans by excellently organizing the production of export goods is an important task for further strengthening the nation's economic might.

Drastically increasing the production of steel and iron by giving priority to the mining industry and railway transport and further upgrading the people's standard of living are one of the key projects we should achieve this year by directing our efforts.

The consistent fulfillment of export goals based on daily, 10-day, monthly and quarterly plans by index, by mobilizing all reserves and potentials means excellent accomplishment of this year's key tasks and strengthening of the nation's economic might in every way. When export plans are properly fulfilled, the people's standard of living will also be promptly upgraded.

Our party treasures the development of economic cooperation and exchanges with many world nations, including socialist countries. Proper fulfillment of export plans is a lofty work to develop economic cooperation and friendly relations with other countries to a higher stage and to glorify the precious achievements made by our party in economic relations with foreign countries.

The work to fulfill export plans without fail by increasing the production of export goods should be always carried out consistently and in a regular manner. Exports are closely related to production. Just like production, expenditure and supply are carried out in accordance with the plans in socialist countries, exports are also carried out under the plan. Thus, just as production is a regular work, exports should be turned into a regular work.

Taking a position that exports are as important as production, functionaries should consistently promote exports as a regular work. Acting worthy of their positions as masters responsible for exports, functionaries should properly organize and command the operation for the production of export goods and develop concrete organizational plans so that export goals are fulfilled without fail based on daily and monthly plans and by index.

In particular, functionaries of the committees and ministries of the Administration Council and material industry agencies should correctly set export goals, go down to plants and enterprises in accordance with the Chongsan-ri spirit and method, grasp the situation, and display the spirit of resolving questions raised in a timely manner.

The production of export goods is a common task that all sectors and units of the people's economic sectors should perform. The slogan of the party Central Committee says: All party members and workers, preferentially produce and supply export goods in all sectors and units and thoroughly develop the spirit of fulfilling export goals without fail.

All sectors of the people's economy and plants and enterprises should produce export goods based on the principle of devoting everything to the production and transportation of export goods. Plants and enterprises that produce export goods should establish the discipline of unconditionally implementing export plans by correctly organizing production and supply activities. In particular, related sectors should correctly carry out supply work.

As in the case of all production activities, a prerequisite to the production of export goods is the supply of raw materials and fuel. When raw materials and fuel are supplied preferentially and correctly, the production of export goods will be normalized on a high level and monthly export plans will be implemented successfully.

The committees and ministries of the Administration Council and material supply agencies should correctly produce raw materials and fuel and supply them without fail to plants and enterprises that produce export goods and export cooperative goods. At the same time, they should thoroughly establish the discipline of producing and supplying export cooperative goods before 15th day of every month.

Trade agencies should correctly grasp the export plan of the committees and ministries of the Administration Council by extensively taking responsibility for foreign trade work and should open markets for export goods in a flexible manner.

The production of export goods and the work of implementing export plans cannot be separated from transportation. While discussing matters concerning the production of export goods, functionaries should always regard viewing transportation problems as an ironbound rule.

Functionaries of the committees and ministries of the Administration Council, including the State Planning Committee, should assess transportation capability in a detailed manner and fully provide necessary transportation conditions. In particular, the railway, land, and marine transportation sectors should preferentially transport raw materials and cooperative goods by fully mobilizing transportation means. At the same time, they should increase the transportation of export cargoes by using their own rolling stocks and ships and should see that export goods are transported without delay by correctly organizing the work of using and dispatching ships.

Improving the quality of export goods is an important requirement for implementing export plans. The quality of export goods is one of the important signs showing the level of the country's economic development and the work style of functionaries. Party organizations at all levels should continuously and aggressively carry out ideological indoctrination work to help functionaries and workers at plants and enterprises that produce export goods take pride in working at this very important post of socialist economic construction.

By mobilizing propaganda and agitation means, party organizations should extensively conduct propaganda on experiences gained in producing export goods and in improving the quality of these goods and should generalize these experiences. Thus, they should help party members and workers always pay special attention to producing export goods and improving the quality of these goods and should generalize these experiences.



Thus, they should help all party members and workers always pay special attention to producing export goods and improving the quality of these goods and produce even one attractive, light, and durable item. At the same time, by increasing the role of functionaries of supervisory and control agencies, they should help them correctly supervise and control those concerned so that they can prevent deviation in producing and transporting export goods.

We should continuously increase the volume of export goods. Our country has rich export resources. If we fully mobilize our reserves and potential under these circumstances and if everyone finds more than one export item, we will further expand the scope of export and will accordingly accelerate production and construction by earning more foreign currency. The conditions for increasing the importance of processed goods have been fully delineated.

All party members and workers should positively find a way to increase the items of export goods with the awareness that they are the masters of the country.

Functionaries and workers should save even a penny of foreign currency and should positively struggle to replace imported goods with our country's goods.

Today, the revolutionary zeal of our party members and workers is very high. If we promote this zeal, we will bring about a greater innovation in the production of export goods.

All party organizations and functionaries should uphold the party's demand for increasing the production of export goods through the mobilization of the entire party, the entire country, and all the people and for implementing export plans without fail, should correctly grasp the status of the production of export goods, and should take measures to achieve this end. Thus, they should implement the export plan for this year without fail and should bring about a continuous innovation and advance in socialist economic construction.

If we gain success in export, we will more highly demonstrate the inexhaustible production potential of our country's self-reliant people's economy.

All party members and workers should loyally return the party's and the leader's great trust in them by equally and vigorously forging ahead with production and construction and with the production of export goods with the feeling of presenting a much more costly and worthwhile gift to the site of the great festival of victors.

#### BRIEFS

NODONG SINMUN, OTHER DELEGATIONS -- Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- a delegation of NODONG SINMUN led by Deputy Editor-in-chief Kim Chang-sik and a delegation of the Korean Natural Conservation Union led by Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Yang Chong-tae left here on June 5 respectively for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. The Civil Aviation Delegation of Iran left for home Wednesday. Earlier, on June 4, the delegation of the Soviet Movie-men's Union left for home. [Text]  
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 2353 GMT 6 June 85 SK]

DPRK, JAPAN DISCUSS ESTABLISHING TRADE OFFICE

SK070836 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by TONG-A ILBO Tokyo correspondent Chang Song-won]

[Text] A six-member delegation of the DPRK-Japan Association for Promotion of Friendship, headed by Kim U-chong, now visiting Japan, held a talk with representatives of various political parties, including Yoichi Tani, acting chairman of the Japan-DPRK Association for Promotion of Friendship, on the afternoon of 6 June, in Hall No. 1 of Japan's House of Representatives.

At this meeting, Representative Tani from the LDP expressed the hope that a trade office could be established in both North Korea and Japan in order to promote friendly relations and to realize exchanges between relatives and kin in North Korea and Japan from the humanitarian point of view. To this, Kim said that he will make a reply at the second round of talks slated for 12 June.

IOC HEAD SAYS USSR TO ATTEND SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK070423 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] East Berlin, June 6 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said Thursday he is confident that the communist bloc nations will compete in the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul.

At a press conference here, Samaranch said he has no doubt that almost all the communist nations, including the Soviet Union and East Germany, will participate in the Seoul Olympics. The press conference followed the three-day 90th general meeting of the IOC. It was the first time that the IOC leader has expressed firm confidence in the willingness of the communist nations to come to Seoul.

The Spanish IOC president said that East German leaders Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State, and Sports Minister Manfred Ewald have expressed their nation's intention to take part in the Seoul Olympics.

Regarding the possibility of an inter-Korean sports meeting, Samaranch said that although he has not yet contacted North Korean officials, he plans to discuss the issue with them.

The IOC president is scheduled to meet with Kim Yu-sun, North Korea's IOC member, Friday morning before he leaves this East German capital for Lausanne, Switzerland, on Friday afternoon. Sources here do not expect any substantial results to come out at the Samaranch-Kim meeting, however.

He said the three-day IOC meeting focused on preparations for the 1988 Winter and Summer Games and that the meeting proceeded in an "extremely good" atmosphere.

Samaranch, who once served as Spain's ambassador to Moscow said that he will fly to Moscow in late July to hold discussions with Soviet leaders and that he has confidence in Moscow's willingness to participate in the Seoul Games. He also said that he plans to come to Seoul in late August. In addition, Samaranch said that the recent resignation of IOC Director Monique Berlioux will not affect the IOC's activities.



NORTH URGED TO ACCEPT JOINT SPORTS TEAM PROPOSAL

SK070220 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "'Blue Sky' for Seoul Olympiad"]

[Text] Reports from East Berlin, where the International Olympic Committee's annual meeting is taking place, are encouraging in that East Germany and other Soviet-bloc states have expressed to a visiting Korean sports delegation their intent to take part in the 1988 World Olympics in Seoul.

Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho himself confided that he had received assurance there would be no Soviet-bloc boycott of the Seoul Olympiad, despite the absence of formal relations between Korea and the Communist countries.

Coincident with the minister's remarks, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said in a statement that the clouds hovering over the Olympic movement in recent years seem to have drifted away and a "blue sky" has reappeared.

As for the Soviet Union which led a 15-nation boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics last year and has thus far refrained from taking a formal position on the Seoul event, some Moscow officials were reported last month as having disclosed that the Soviet national Olympic committee recently agreed in principle to compete in the next Olympiad in the South Korean capital.

As a prelude to the Olympic participation, according to the reports, Moscow would "definitely" send its best teams to official world-class events slated for later this year in south Korea, including the world championships in archery, handball, boxing and judo. These events are also expected to be attended by teams from East European countries.

On the other hand, China has made it more or less public that it would take part in the Asian Games in Seoul next year revealing that it would "positively" consider entering the Seoul Olympics. Indeed, sports exchanges between south Korea and mainland China, despite the lack of diplomatic relations, have been brisk since last year.

With the major Communist countries thus moving in favor of the Seoul Olympiad, the only sizable hitch left appears to be north Korea which has been opposed to the world sports festival being held in South Korea, a grand event it should rather welcome for the very fact that it takes place on Korean soil.

Now that its boycott drive has obviously been shunned even by its friends and allies in Asia and East Europe, Pyongyang is urged to realize the fervent aspiration of world nations to enhance the Olympic movement and even belatedly accept Seoul's repeated calls for forming a unified Korean team for the next Olympics and other major international sports events, as well as undertaking athletic exchanges between the two parts of the divided country.

CHON CONFERS ORDER ON SURINAME'S UDENHOUT

SK070305 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday conferred the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Kwanghwa, on Prime Minister Willem Alfred Udenhout of Suriname.

The presentation was made after Udenhout paid a courtesy call on the president.

Udenhout, who concurrently serves as foreign minister of the South American Republic, arrived here Tuesday for a five-day official visit at the invitation of Korean prime minister, No Sin-yong. He met separately with No and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong on Wednesday, then visited the truce village of Panmunjom, where he observed the security situation on the Korean peninsula. On Thursday, Udenhout, accompanied by his wife and a six-member entourage, toured major industrial complexes in the southeastern coastal region.

#### NKDP FILES MOTION FOR PRIME MINISTER'S DISMISSAL

SK071014 Seoul YONHAP in English 0944 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Friday filed a resolution to the National Assembly, asking President Chon Tu-hwan to dismiss Prime Minister No Sin-yong.

The resolution submitted in the names of 103 NKDP lawmakers said that No should be relieved of his post, assuming the responsibility for the alleged rigging in the Feb. 12 general elections. The bill said that No, who had served as director of the Agency for the National Security Planning during the election period, played a major role in stagemanaging institutional irregularities of the last general election.

In a sweeping cabinet shake-up following the 12th general election, No was picked as the primeminister. Under the current Constitution, the parliament can vote to oust a prime minister who has been in office more than one year.

Since No was appointed to the post as early as last February, the opposition party had to submit a resolution recommending his dismissal to the president. As legally required, the resolution was in the form of a general bill which can be made with the motion by more than 20 lawmakers.

#### NKDP TO STRONGLY DEMAND RELEASE OF DISSIDENTS

SK070140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The opposition-demanded amnesty for political dissidents and the restoration of their civil rights are most likely to be a hot bone of contention between the rival political parties in the last-minute debate of the National Assembly standing committees during the remaining two days from today.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) [NKDP] will strongly urge the government and its party to solve the controversial issues, together with the release of the so-called "prisoners of conscience" out of its firm intention to settle the political issues before the present 30-day house schedule ends on Tuesday.

This issue regarding the reinstatement of political dissidents has been overshadowed by the hot parliamentary debate on the 1980 Kwangju uprising between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the NDP and by the students' seizure of the US Information Service library late last month.

The DJP and the NDP inaugurated the house session on the basis of an agreement that they would make "joint" efforts to solve the NDP's requests for solution of a host of political problems during the present parliamentary session that started on May 13. But the bipartisan agreement has not borne any fruits thus far, while the government party interprets the accord as a "mere announcement" made between political parties that has no binding force.

Government officials additionally hold fast to the position that granting amnesty to Kim Tae-chung and others is totally a "matter related to the Chief Executive" and many of those whom the NDP refers to as "prisoners of conscience" are Communists or left-wing elements.

The house is scheduled to hold plenary sessions on Monday and Tuesday to act on law bills that have been passed through relevant standing committees.

During the remaining panel sessions, the NDP is also ready to wage debates with the DJP on the need to invoke parliamentary rights to reinvestigate the Kwangju incident. The NDP's motion calling for the formation of a special committee on the incident is pending at the Steering Committee of the Assembly, and it will hold debates on the item.

Floor leaders of the DJP, the NDP and the minor opposition Korea National Party will meet soon to determine whether the house will ask the government to submit materials on "who ordered firing, how many bullets were fired, what kinds of weapons were used and how many soldiers were mobilized during the Kwangju incident." On Wednesday, Rep. Pak Kwan-yong, deputy floor leader of the NDP, asked for the presentation of these materials in the session of the Steering Committee that intensively dealt with the Kwangju incident.

Meanwhile, the NDP plans to submit to the house today a motion calling for the recommendation of the dismissal of Prime Minister No Sin-yong on account of his alleged involvement in what it calls the "corrupt" elections on Feb. 12.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER RECONFIRMS KWANGJU DEATH TOLL

SK070947 Seoul YONHAP in English 0939 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yun Son-min Friday reconfirmed that the official death toll from the 1980 Kwangju incident was 191, and he dismissed the conflicting figures given by "dissident" circles.

In testimony before the National Assembly's Defense Committee, Yun said that the toll included 164 civilians, 23 soldiers and four policemen. "In the 10 day-period for reporting following the incident, not a single death report was filed with authorities, except for the 164 civilian toll," Yun said.

The rumor that the death toll exceeded 2,000 originated from misleading accounts of those listed as missing, wounded and rounded up, and those who fled Kwangju, Yun said. If there were any deaths other than that of 164 civilians, anyone would be welcome to file a death report with the government, the National Assembly, media organizations, or religious, social and human rights groups, he added.

Yun said that the official account of the death toll is supported by the fact that not a single additional case has been reported to the authorities in the five years since the incident erupted.

The Kwangju incident, especially the conflicting accounts of how many were killed, has been a bone of contention between government and opposition parties.

#### Parties Dispute Figures

SK070155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] The number of Kwangju citizens who died in 1980 in a large-scale civilian uprising has surfaced as a crucial cause of inter-party conflict, with the ruling and opposition lawmakers insisting on different figures.

It is particularly ironical the figures on the death tolls are also different among the materials presented by the relevant administration such as the Economic Planning Board, Cholla-namdo provincial administration, and Kwangju city.

Rep. Kim Ok-son of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) quoted in a House session Wednesday the Kwangju City administration-compiled statistics as revealing that the number of deaths increased sharply after the Kwangju uprising, unparalleled with other ordinary times.

"An average of some 150 to 250 citizens per month were registered dead during the year 1980, but figure sharply rose to 2,627 in June, the month following the Kwangju uprising," the woman lawmaker said.

Rep. Chong Si-chae of the ruling Democratic Justice Party flatly ruled that the figure was wrong. "According to the statistics available at the EPB, 236 persons were registered dead in the city of Kwangju in June, 1980. Statistics compiled by the Cholla-namdo provincial administration, show that 203 were registered dead in the same month," he insisted.

Rep. Mun Chong-su of the NDP told the House Home Affairs Committee Tuesday that the number of Kwangju citizens who were registered dead in 1980 exceeded the figure of the preceding year by 3,401. The deaths registered in 1980 also outnumbered by 2,569 the average annual figure during the preceding four years beginning in 1976, he said.

He said that the deaths registered in June, 1980, showed a drastic increase from the month average figure of 200 during the preceding months of the year. "The population of Kwangju saw an annual growth of 4.3 percent during the 10 years from 1973, but it presented a decrease of 0.68 percent only in the year 1980," the lawmaker said.

#### 43 USIS OCCUPIERS RELEASED FROM DETENTION

SK070145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] All of the 43 college students who have been detained in police jails in connection with the occupation of the USIS building late last month were released yesterday.

They were sentenced to detention for 25 days to 29 days by summary courts. However, they spurned those rulings and requested formal trials.

By law, those who seek full-dress trials are freed after serving 10 days in jail.



SAMMIN STRUGGLE GROUP PROBED FOR LAW VIOLATIONS

SK070131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The government is looking into the "Sammin Struggle Committee" to determine whether or not its members have violated the National Security Law.

Minister of Justice Kim Sok-hwi said early yesterday morning the government believes that the committee's core members are "ideology-oriented radical students." Kim was responding to lawmakers' queries at the National Assembly Legislative-Judiciary Committee.

The radical students, he said, are apparently well acquainted with such concepts as popular democracy and class struggle. The minister said that there is no ground on which these students involved in the recent occupation of the USIS building in Seoul should be released en masse. "They (the students) harmed our relations with the United States and our national security by seizing an extraterritorial facility by force under an elaborately formulated plan," he said.

Opposition members of the Assembly committee, however, asserted that the struggle committee is not a real entity and that the government should grant leniency to those involved in the occupation.

The struggle committee, which is under the direct control of the National Federation of Students, advocates three principles: nation, democracy and masses.

130 STUDENT CLUBS FOUND TO BE CONTROVERSIAL

SK070130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Education said yesterday that there are 1,260 student clubs at 24 colleges and universities in Seoul. Of them, 130 clubs turned out to be "controversial ones" that do not pursue the original goals under which they were organized.

Students affiliated with the 1,260 clubs total 157,034, according to figures tallied by the ministry. The 130 controversial clubs have a total membership of 4,230.

By school, Korea University has the largest number of clubs -- 114. Korea University was followed, in order, by Songgyungwan University with 97, Hanyang University with 80, Ehwa Woman's University with 77 and Tanguk University with 76. Yonsei University has 60 while Sogang University has 61. Most of the remaining universities were reported to have more than 40 clubs each.

According to classifications by the ministry, Songgyungwan has 18 "controversial" clubs, allegedly the largest of all the schools. Korea, Kyonghui and Hanjuk University of Foreign Studies have more than 10 such clubs each, according to the ministry.

A ministry source said that the controversial clubs do not include the National Federation of Students (NFS) and its subordinate organ, the "Sammintu." The ministry statistics showed that NFS, a club made up of student activists, has branches at 42 colleges and universities while the Sammintu is organized at 32 schools.



BATMONH SPEAKS AT BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING

OW060642 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1702 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 5 (MONTSAME) -- Speaking at a Mongolian-Bulgarian friendship meeting held on June 4 here in honor of the official visit of friendship by the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria] party and state delegation led by T. Zhivkov to the MPR, party General Secretary and President J. Batmonh has characterized the situation in Asia as extremely tense. "The United States intensively builds up its military presence in Asia and seeks to turn its vast regions into a nuclear-war springboard. It facilitates in every way the revival of Japanese militarism and knocks together a military-political alliance with Japan and South Korea as pivot of a greater military bloc in the Far East, J. Batmonh noted.

He pinpointed that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are consistently working to make active and concerted efforts of Asian states in order to ensure peace, stability and friendly cooperation in our continent. In this context the Mongolian leader underlined the principled significance of the proposal set forth by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev on a complex approach to the problems of ensuring security in Asia by way of uniting efforts of Asian countries. He expressed the view that continued and concrete steps towards this end in the spirit of good will and cooperation can lead eventually to convening of an all-Asian forum for joint discussion of the pressing problems of Asian peoples.

The Mongolian leader expressed serious concern over the present-day international situation complicated through the fault of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, first of all American. In this connection he welcomed the efforts of the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks on space and nuclear armaments and the fair and constructive Soviet peace proposals and initiatives.

The Soviet leadership does all in its power in the interests of achieving positive results at these talks and to this end takes concrete practical actions. And the American side ought to display similarly reasonable and realistic approach to this vitally important for mankind problems. However, intensifying the drive for materializing the so-called "star wars" program, the United States remains the instigator of the arms race and is all out to sabotage the efforts towards disarmament, the Mongolian leader pointed out.

Zhivkov Departs for Home

OW062351 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 6 (MONTSAME) -- The party and state delegation of the PRB led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] CC, chairman of the State Council of the PRB, which was in the MPR on an official visit of friendship, left for home on June 6, 1985.

The distinguished guests from Bulgaria were seen off at the Ulaanbaatar Bayant-uhaa Airport by party and state leader J. Batmonh, Prime Minister D. Sodnom and other Mongolian party and state leaders. There were also Ambassador of the PRB to the MPR K. Evtimov and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar. Representatives of the Mongolian capital city also bid farewell to the guests.

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH VISITS FACULTY OF MEDICINE

BK061346 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1146 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 6 -- The visiting high-level Vietnamese delegation led by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, called on the College of Medicine here this afternoon.

A 1,000-strong meeting was held at the college in honour of the Vietnamese guests. Present at the function were Say Phuthang, Politburo member and president of the Commission for Organization of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Bou Thang, Politburo member, vice president of the Council of Ministers and defence minister; Mean Saman, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea; Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council, vice chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland and president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Tang Saroem, minister of economic cooperation with foreign countries; Chhea Thang, acting minister of public health; and other Kampuchean officials.

The deputy dean of the college, Tep Tho, spoke of the substantial achievements recorded by the students and staff members of the college with Vietnamese assistance since liberation.

Taking the floor, President Truong Chinh highly praised the college for its successes in training health care workers in the service of the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. He said he is convinced that with assistance from Vietnam, other socialist countries and other progressive forces, the Kampuchean people will totally annihilate the Polpotist and other Khmer reactionary remnants in order to build their country.

SPK DEMANDS THAILAND WITHDRAW FROM LAO VILLAGES

BK061430 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 6 -- Thailand's continuation of illegal occupation of the three Lao hamlets of Kang, Savang and Mai in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, shows that the Thai authorities are always obstinate in their expansionistic and hegemonistic policy of a big Thai nation.

This prolonged occupation also indicates that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have not renounced their bellicose adventure following the rut of Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism to oppose to the three Indochinese countries, thus maintaining tension in this region of the world.

It is time for the Thai ruling circles [to] reconsider their position and establish relations of peaceful co-existence with their neighbouring countries. Their recent provocations against the Lao people in the three Thai-occupied hamlets and in other places in Sayaboury Province run counter to the statement of the Thai Foreign Ministry at the U.N. General Assembly on October 2, 1984. These war acts do a serious harm to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and are contrary to the aspiration of the Lao people and the Thai people themselves, who all want to live in peace.

The Thai authorities are trying to divert public opinion from their support to the Khmer reactionaries in their sabotage against the Kampuchean revolution by accusing Vietnam of invading Thailand and having attempts to annex 17 Thai provinces.

The Kampuchean people, like the Lao and Vietnamese fraternal peoples demand that Thai aggressors immediately withdraw from the Lao territories, free Lao inhabitants taken away at gunpoint to Thailand and compensate the Lao people in the three villages for their losses caused by Thai troops.

THAI COLUMN DISCUSSES 'PURGE' OF PHNOM PENH MAYOR

BK070315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 85 p 4

["Kampuchean Diary" column by Jacques Bekaert: "Another Purge in the Heng Samrin Regime?"]

[Text] At first glance the single paragraphed information is no more than one of those useless items that emerge by the dozen from every corner of the world. A routine announcement of rather uninteresting work accomplished by the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (known as the "Heng Samrin regime").

But here it is anyway, coming out of the teleprinters of the official press agency SPK: "The State Council of the PRK held a regular meeting from May 24-25 in the presence of President Heng Samrin. The council adopted several decrees. It decided to confer distinctions on seven individuals and one collective for good performance. Six of the recipients were honoured with the title 'hero.' The Council of State also decided to appoint Thong Khon as chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh City."

This was the most discreet way chosen by the PRK authorities to inform the world of another purge, or at least of one more dismissal. The victim this time had his moment of glory, in 1979 -- Keo Chanda, president of the Phnom Penh Popular Revolutionary Council was one of the better known leaders of the PRK. In other words, Phnom Penh has a new mayor. Thong Khon, his successor, is a rather obscure personality. He was Keo Chanda's deputy at the municipality. Perhaps he will have more luck than his former boss Mr Chanda.

Born in 1934 in a "farming family in Kompong Speu," Keo Chanda is not unfamiliar with the ups and downs of political life. According to his official biography (it dated from 1981, and was made public at the occasion of the elections for the National Assembly), young Chanda joined the struggle against the "French colonialist aggressors" at the early age of 17. But three years later, following the Geneva agreement, he was among the few thousands of "Khmer Vietminh" who left the country and took refuge in Vietnam. A fact his biography explains by an inscrutable sentence (a sort of code when it comes to mention Vietnam): "The comrade was appointed by the party to fulfil a mission and to study in a foreign country."

A member of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, Keo Chanda did not follow the ultra-nationalistic line imprinted on the party by its secretary general (after 1962), Pol Pot. Because Keo Chanda saw "the devious and traitorous activities towards the revolution by Pol Pot/Ieng Sary, the comrade separated from this traitorous organisation in 1973." Like many of the surviving "Khmer Vietminh," Keo Chanda "joined the pure revolutionary forces" to strike the "traitorous clique until victory."

He went back to Kampuchea after the Vietnamese took over Phnom Penh in January 7, 1979. The beginning of his new career was more than promising. He became minister of propaganda, culture and information in the first Pen Sovan-Heng Samrin government.



Described as a "superior leading cadre," he was also put in charge of the city of Phnom Penh, while occupying the important post of secretary of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee.

His good fortune did not last for long, however. For a while he was one of the happy few belonging to the "inner circle of the revolutionary family." He even represented the PRK at the second conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers which took place in Vientiane in July 1980. The same year the SPK named him as the chief justice of the People's Revolutionary Court of Phnom Penh. The accused were a group of Khmers belonging to resistance organizations.

The following year, 1981, marked the beginning of his downfall. In June he lost his propaganda, culture and information ministry and went to industry -- "a clear demotion in an agricultural society" (Paul Quinn Judge, FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, April 4, 1985).

A Cambodian who worked for the PRK Government during its first two years told us: "Keo Chanda is different. To begin with, he is a lot more flamboyant than the rest of the members of the government and the party." Rumours in Phnom Penh claimed his weakness had been pretty women. He was said to enjoy nice clothes, good food. Nothing very serious this side of the ideological fence, but a major sin for the very puritanistic Vietnamese Communists.

So it was not a huge surprise when in February 1982 he was only referred to as the Secretary of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee. Some people even mentioned house arrest. Keo Chanda was, according to some sources, close to the former prime minister, Chan Si, who died a few months ago in Moscow.

Since last May when Keo Chanda lost his job as mayor of the capital, his status is unclear. He is probably not much politically, if anything. He was not even named by the dispatch that more than discreetly and indirectly told us he was gone as "mayor" of Phnom Penh. Is he still in charge of the Phnom Penh branch of the communist party? A communist regime likes nothing more than to leave a cloud of mystery over the fate of their officials who have fallen from grace. So we will have to wait until they decide to let us know where he is, and what function -- if any -- has been left to him. Unless, like Pen Sovan or Ros Samat or other early victims of mysterious purges, Keo Chanda simply vanishes from our view. A simple footnote and another minor victim of the continuous struggle for the control of Kampuchea.

#### VONADK SAYS SRV TO CONSCRIPT 10,000 CAMBODIANS

BK070417 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] According to reliable sources from Phnom Penh, during the past dry season the Vietnamese enemy suffered heavy losses in manpower in the battles on the western Cambodian front. The Vietnamese were therefore forced to pull a large number of their men from the interior of Cambodia to fill the gaps caused by these losses. At the same time, they plan to conscript 200 to 300 Cambodians in each district, or 10,000 Cambodians in all of the country, in the next 7 months, namely from June to December 1985.

This report has made the people very indignant. They resolutely oppose this conscription plan and try by all means to avoid being drafted to serve the Vietnamese enemy's aggressive scheme in Cambodia.



NEWS CONFERENCE PUBLICIZES STATEMENT ON THAILAND

BK070545 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] On the morning of 6 June, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry held a news conference at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane to publicize its statement on Lao-Thai relations. A large crowd of both domestic and foreign correspondents attended the conference, at which [Deputy Foreign Minister] Soulivong Phasitthidet made the following explanation:

[Begin recording] Distinguished correspondents, journalists, and guests:

First of all, I would sincerely like to thank you for attending the news conference. I would like to inform you that this news conference is about Lao-Thai relations. I hope you all have received copies of the Foreign Affairs Ministry statement and have already learned about this matter from it. I will therefore stress only certain points to help you further understand this issue.

As you know, with the collusion of the Chinese reactionaries, on 6 June 1984 the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles mobilized their soldiers to launch nibbling attacks against and occupy three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. However, as a result of the Lao people's struggle with the support of the Thai people and from peace- and justice-loving nations throughout the world, they were compelled to withdraw the Thai soldiers from the three villages. Still, they have not totally withdrawn their soldiers from Lao territory. They have continued to station soldiers in many points in areas around the three villages, thus creating a tense situation in the areas. The latest evidence of this can be seen in a news report published in the 72d issue of the Thai journal WIWAT dated 28 May-2 June 1985 which says the Thai side has continued to station its soldiers in areas of the three Lao villages. They have even further stepped up their collusion in all respects with the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in opposing the LPDR. For example, they have posed a military threat against Laos while carrying out infiltration and subversive and sabotage activities to sow division and create economic disturbances in Laos. They have also resorted to using schemes to effect a change peacefully, carried out psychological warfare, and strived to isolate Laos from the international community.

Various progressive forces and people of all strata, along with politicians in Thailand, have carried out activities in opposition to their hostile policy and demand that they abandon the policy of following China, consolidate the neighborly relations with Laos, resume the talks with the LPDR, hold a dialogue with the Indochinese countries, pursue a policy of peace and neutrality to coexist peacefully with the Indochinese countries, and cooperate with the Indochinese countries in resolving the Southeast Asian and Cambodian problems through talks. In this regard, the Lao side has consistently adhered to its correct stand, policy, and intentions -- that is, to restore the good-neighborly relations with Thailand, settle the problem of relations between the two countries through talks, support the trends for peace and neutrality in Thailand, and contribute to the boosting of talks between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries.

In Vientiane and Sayaboury Province, rallies were also organized on this occasion. The LPDR Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on Lao-Thai relations. In the statement, it has further explained the policy on this issue of Laos, which has always adhered to its aspiration to restore the neighborly relations with Thailand and resolve the problem through talks. It has proposed talks at the government level with a view to improving Lao-Thai relations. [end recording]

On this occasion, Soulivong Phasitthidet also granted an opportunity for both domestic and foreign correspondents to ask questions. He gave clear answers to all questions and all correspondents have come to understand the issue. In conclusion, he asked the mass media to publicize the contents and spirit of the statement in order to help the masses understand clearly the attitude of the LPDR Government, which has always wanted to maintain the good friendship with various neighboring countries.

#### PASASON on Thai Policy

BK061121 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 6 (KPL) -- Today one year ago, on June 6, 1984, Thai troops under the command of General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Army, invaded and occupied the three Lao hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang, creating tension in that area of the Lao-Thai border and deteriorating the relations between the two countries to the lowest level, PASASON writes in an editorial today.

It continues: At present, Thai troops still remain at several points in the vicinity of the three hamlets, and the Thai side refuses to return the abducted Lao citizens and to come back to the negotiation table. Motivated by the goodwill to normalize the Lao-Thai relations and to settle all problems by peaceful means, the Lao Government has twice sent its delegation to Bangkok to work out a peaceful solution to the problem of the three hamlets, and the Thai side has on both occasions rejected the reasonable proposals of the Lao side.

Furthermore, the Thai side has made overt provocations by repeatedly violating the Lao territory and air-space, multiplying armed threats against the Lao population living at the border and colluding more closely with the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists to carry out dark schemes against Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Despite all these provocations by Thailand, the Lao side continues to put forward reasonable proposals for normalizing the relations between the two countries and hence transforming South-east Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

PASASON stresses in conclusion: The only way for a definite solution to the problem between the two countries is for Thailand to adhere to the spirit of the Lao-Thai joint communiques signed in 1979, put an end to their hostile policy against Laos, recognize and respect the Lao sovereignty over the three Lao hamlets, withdraw all its troops from the Lao territory, return all abducted Lao citizens, pay compensations for the victims, and come back to the Lao-Thai negotiations.

#### SRV CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

OW041726 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Construction led by Minister Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has paid a working visit to Laos.

The delegation discussed with officials of the Lao Ministry of Construction measures to implement cooperation program between the two ministries for this year and the five coming years. It also had working sessions with officials of the Lao Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry on the exploitation of gypsum in Laos.

DEBATE ENDS, HOUSE VOTES IN SUPPORT OF MINISTERS

BK070219 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] House of Representatives President Uthai Phimchaichon presided over the house session yesterday at 2000 to vote on the no-confidence motion against individual ministers submitted by Major General Praman Adireksan and colleagues, which was debated on 5 June. After the session convened, an opposition MP proposed a secret ballot, but he was opposed by government MP's who insisted on an open ballot. The session voted by open ballot 166-91 in confidence of Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun, 147-102 in confidence of Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet, 139-106 in confidence of Industry Minister Op Wasurat, and 156-95 in confidence of Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek.

For a no-confidence vote to be successful, a majority vote is required, or a minimum of 163 votes. The session closed at 2035.

Speaking to newsmen after the session, House President Uthai said the MP's carried out their parliamentary duties well, showing that the performance of our parliament is developing continually. There were no untoward incidents from the beginning of the debate until the end of voting session. Debates were carried out in fine manner.

Asked by newsmen, Prime Minister General Prem said he was pleased with the result of the vote and that votes by government parties demonstrated the unity among them. He thanked all political parties for cooperating.

Opposition leader Maj Gen Praman said he was pleased with the vote result and that his party performed its duty to the best of its ability.

Finance Minister Sommai said he was happy with the vote result and it gave him confidence that his fiscal and monetary policy was correct. It also encouraged him to carry on his duty. Commerce Minister Koson said he was pleased with the confidence the MP's showed in him.

Prem 'Happy' With Outcome

BK070221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the vote against the four Cabinet ministers targeted in the no-confidence debate.

"I would like to thank all political parties that cooperated with the government," he told an army of reporters who bombarded him with questions when he emerged from the parliamentary chamber. "I am happy," the prime minister said when asked for his opinion on the result of the vote.

He insisted that government MPs were unified in casting their votes for the four Cabinet ministers. The premier, however, refused to answer any more questions saying that he would answer all questions posed by reporters today.

Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot yesterday shot back at reporters when asked to comment on the voting session: "You know very well (the outcome), why ask me?"

Industry Minister Op Wasurat gave a brief comment when asked by reporters about his feelings on the outcome of the vote: "I don't feel anything." However, Commerce Minister Koson told reporters that he was happy that he was given support from his fellow MPs. "I did not fail the test (the no-confidence debate)... The Social Action Party was unified in casting their votes," he said.

#### Praman Calls Motion 'Fruitful'

BK070223 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the vote. The opposition's no-confidence motion was fruitful because it received support in parliament, Maj-Gen Praman said.

Chat Thai Party Secretary General Banhan Sinlapa-acha thanked House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon for being impartial during the voting session. He said a proposal had been tabled by certain MPs before the balloting that MPs only cast votes against the four ministers grilled in the House on Wednesday.

However, Mr Uthai rejected the proposal and decided that MPs must cast votes both for and against the ministers. Mr Uthai's decision gave the people a chance to see how much support each of the four ministers had in the House, Mr Banhan said.

"The outcome of the vote shows that three of the four ministers namely Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet, Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek and Industry Minister Op Wasurat have failed in their exam," he said.

Only Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun had passed the test, Mr Banhan said, adding, however, that he hoped Mr Sommai would take note of the points the opposition raised in the debate on his performance on Wednesday.

#### Samak Dismisses Idea He Resign

BK070229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet last night dismissed suggestions by opposition MPs that he should resign because of the few votes in this favour in the no-confidence debate.

"Why (expletive deleted) should I consider resigning? What have I done wrong?... The vote I have received is good enough," Mr Samak shot back at the reporters. Mr Samak received 147 votes in his favour with 102 against him. The votes for him were 15 short of half of the total number of MPs in the House.

Chat Thai Party MPs Pancha Kesonthong of Petchabun and Piyanat Watcharapon of Sisaket told reporters yesterday that Mr Samak should honour his promise to resign if he received a poor vote in the debate. The two alleged that Mr Samak had written in his "Blue Corner" column in the DAILY MIRROR that he would quit the Cabinet if he received less than 150 votes in his favour in the debate.

"I am sure Mr Samak wrote that in his column. I'm ready to resign as the deputy House speaker if he (Mr Samak) has not written anything like that," Mr Piyanat said.



Mr Samak said yesterday that those who say he should resign had no knowledge of the Constitution. He said the reporters, in fact, should question the individuals who did not vote for him and went out of the chamber during the voting session.

He said his Prachakon Thai Party MPs did not have the manners of other coalition parties' MPs because they had been trained well. Prachakon Thai would not complain to other coalition party leaders over their MPs' refusal to vote for him, he said.

"We're well-educated enough not to raise this kind of a problem," Mr Samak said. The minister earlier said that he was not upset over the outcome of the vote, but added: "A lot of newspapers will laugh at me for days for receiving only these many votes."

#### GOVERNMENT TO RETURN DEFECTORS' PLANE TO LAOS

BK070135 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Laos yesterday proposed new talks with Thailand to solve what it called problems of mutual concern, the official Laotian KPL news agency said. KPL, monitored in Bangkok quoted a Foreign Ministry statement as saying both countries should aim to improving relations to guarantee security along Thai-Laotian border.

The statement was issued on the first anniversary of what Vientiane described as the illegal occupation by Thai troops of three disputed villages, Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang. The Laotian statement charged that "the Thai ruling circles have not withdrawn the whole of their troops from the area of three villages and continue to commit crimes against the local population."

Thailand pulled out their troops from the three disputed villages last year.

Meanwhile, the Thai Government will return a Soviet-made aircraft to the Laotian Government by the end of this month, sources told THE NATION yesterday. The plane was flown to Thailand by two Laotian defectors last year.

The sources said the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) will deliver the AN-2 plane to Laotian delegate at Wing 23 in Udon Thani Province on June 26 and handing-over ceremony will be presided over by Group Cap Praphin Kraeothongsi, the commander of Wing 23. According to the sources, the plane landed at Wing 23 on June 24 last year and the defectors are being processed for resettlement in a third country.

#### PREM MEETS WITH FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT CARTER

BK070409 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan escorted former U.S. President Jimmy Carter on a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1130 today. The former U.S. president is visiting Thailand at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

The prime minister warmly greeted the former U.S. president and praised him for being a good friend of and providing strong support for Thailand and for many fine accomplishments while in the White House.

Carter told the prime minister that he visited a refugee center near the Thai-Cambodian border and pledged to support Thailand in alleviating the heavy burden created by Indo-chinese refugees. Carter was also given a briefing on the general situation in Cambodia by the Thai foreign minister.

Discussing Thailand's relations with other countries, the prime minister informed Carter that Chinese leaders have fulfilled their promise given after establishment of the Thai-Chinese diplomatic relations to discontinue support for the Communist Party of Thailand, greatly reducing communist terrorist activities in Thailand. The prime minister and Carter then discussed the Cambodian problem. The prime minister emphasized that Thailand and the ASEAN countries are determined that the Cambodian people be able to choose their own government without external interference and hope that given a choice, the Cambodian people will choose the democratic administrative system.

The prime minister also hosted a luncheon in honor of the former U.S. president and his wife at Government House today.

#### COALITION PARTIES SUPPORT ELECTORAL AMENDMENT

BK070247 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Government coalition parties have agreed to vote for the amendment to the electoral system proposed by Social Action Party leader Mr Khukrit Pramot, but to throw out pending motions to interpret the Constitution, Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet said last night.

Mr Samak, the Prachakon Thai Party leader, said that the coalition parties had agreed to "skip" the motion pending from the special parliamentary session last September submitted by Uthai Thani MP Col Phon Roengprasoetwit to interpret the Constitution. If approved, the motion would allow civil servants and the military to take up political appointments and return full voting power to senators.

Under the Constitution, such motions would be automatically dropped once passed over. Also likely to be dropped is Mr Khukrit's previous motion designed to block Col Phon's motion.

Mr Samak said that Col Phon had agreed to the move "because of the changes of circumstances." It was believed that Col Phon's motive was to pave the way for Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to take up a Cabinet post.

But in a statement apparently conflicting with Mr Samak's, Minister attached to Prime Minister's Office Michai Ruchuphan said the Government wants a vote on the motion to set a precedent for the future. Col Phon's motion seeks an interpretation of whether the 1983 vote on the constitutional amendment attempt was valid.

The bitterly-fought amendment battle was lost in the third reading of the bill in March 1983 when there was a vote of 254 in favour of the amendment -- or less than half of the 526 total membership of both Houses. Col Phon claimed that when the vote was taken there were actually 507 MPs and senators, 19 having either died or resigned, and that as half of this totalled 253.5, the vote of 254 should have been valid to pass the amendment bill. Mr Michai said that more problems could arise in the future unless the issue was settled.

Senators, meanwhile, have met and ruled in favour of deliberating Col Phon's motion to settle the issue. Col Phon said that while he wants the issue settled he does not care whether the vote should have a retroactive effect.

Mr Khukrit's counter motion was submitted on the grounds that the Constitution does not allow retrospective deliberation of a vote from a previous House session.

The latest Mr Khukrit motion seeks to return the electoral system from that of province-constituency one-party voting to the previous multiple constituency-individual candidate voting method. Chat Thai Secretary-General Banhan Sinlapa-acha said his party favours a free vote on the proposed electoral change.

7 WOUNDED IN CLASH WITH CPM GUERRILLAS IN BETONG

BK070345 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Yala -- Seven Thai soldiers and rangers were wounded yesterday in an ambush by a band of guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) yesterday, a senior Thai Army official said. Col Chamnong Rommanarak, deputy chief-of-staff of Civilian-Police-Military 43, said the Thai soldiers were ambushed while they were on their way to replace a unit occupying a camp of the CPM guerrillas in Pong Nam Ron of Tambon Tano-Maero, Betong District.

He said a gunfight followed the ambush and lasted about 15 minutes. He said the guerrillas continued to attack the government soldiers, who tried to make it to the seized camp. The guerrillas escaped when three helicopter gunships were called in to support the government force.

Seven of the government soldiers and rangers who were wounded, five of them seriously, were flown to Betong District hospital. He said Thai forces used grenade launchers to ward off the guerrillas while the wounded were airlifted out of the area. According to one of the wounded soldiers, some guerrillas had hidden in trees for the ambush.

BRIEFS

GAS MASK FACTORY APPROVED -- The cabinet has approved the Defence Ministry's proposal to set up a 75-million-baht factory to produce gas masks locally for the first time, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday. The sources said that the project will be a three-year scheme, with the first year's investment amounting to 25 million baht. "We expect the Royal Thai Army to be able to sign a contract to construct the factory by the end of this June and the plan could proceed rapidly after that," the sources said. They said that Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek had all along supported the project in view of the fact that Thai soldiers posted near the Kampuchean border might be exposed to chemical gas employed by the Vietnamese troops in the fighting. "Thai intelligence officers have expressed the fear that Vietnamese troops might use chemical gas in their attacks on the border areas. And on the long-term basis, it would be wise for Thailand to be prepared for such an eventuality," the sources added. [Excerpts] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Jun 85 pp 1,2 BK]



HANOI RADIO CRITICIZES NAKASONE SUPPORT OF CGDK

BK070130 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] According to Tokyo sources, at his 5 June reception for Son Sann, who is now visiting Japan, Prime Minister Nakasone said that the Japanese Government will continue to support the CGDK's demand for Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and that, as long as Vietnam refuses to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, the Japanese Government will give no aid to Vietnam.

This is another bad manifestation by the Nakasone administration on the Indochinese issue. For several years now, the Tokyo administration has sided with the hostile forces against Vietnam and Cambodia. They have deliberately closed their eyes to reason and facts. At a time when there is a general trend demanding the removal of Pol Pot to pave the way for a peaceful solution in Cambodia, the Nakasone administration has again declared its continued support for the ghostly CGDK. This is, in fact, support for the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

This is a narrow-minded attitude. In demanding Vietnamese troop withdrawal as a condition for giving aid, Tokyo has, in fact, continued its hostile policy against the people of the three Indochinese countries and has encouraged expansionist and reactionary forces to obstruct and sabotage a solution for Southeast Asian peace and stability.

This statement by Prime Minister Nakasone is another proof that Tokyo has made no active contribution to but has placed difficulties and obstacles in the way of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON CAMBODIAN BORDER DEFENSE

BK060932 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 85 p 4

[Article by Dang Van Hung in "Letter From Cambodia" column: "The Current Dry Season in Cambodia"]

[Text] Dear brothers in the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial staff, as I write this letter to you, Pol Pot troops, supported by the Thai authorities in Pak Um (a Thai town about 10 km from the tri-border junction) are firing all kinds of weapons in a 30-minute barrage against the stronghold area of M Battalion, south of the Dangrek mountain range. Although bullets are flying everywhere, no one is hurt thanks to good protective preparations.

You in Hanoi must have received the SPK report on the victory at the tri-border junction (Cambodia-Laos-Thailand). In this letter, I will not retell the course of the fighting conducted by the KPRAF in coordination with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army to attack and completely control the entire base, seize weapons, and capture prisoners of war. Instead, I will only write about a number of units guarding the frontier and about the Cambodian people who are defending the sacred land in the newly liberated northern region of the Cambodian fatherland. First, I would like to tell you about some special features of this tri-border area.

The tri-border area is a range of numerous rocky hills rising to an average height of 600-700 meters. To reach the summit of the border junction from the Cambodian side one must ascend as many as six slopes having a gradient of 40 degrees.



At the base of the slopes on the Cambodian side are old koki forests. At this time of the year, all the koki trees have lost their leaves. From the road or an airplane, one can see a man standing or sitting kilometers away in the distance. The denuded koki forests are interspersed with forests of dry and slender leah trees on the side of the Dangrek mountain range; and these forests stretch as far as the eye can see. It is in the open terrain of these old koki forests that units of the KPRAF and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army dug their bunkers.

In some places, our soldiers and their Cambodian comrades hid themselves well under a shin-high layer of dust right in front of the muzzles of enemy guns. Using the surprise element and various creative fighting methods, it took them only 2 days to wipe out a total of 10,000 enemy soldiers belonging to 5 armies (of Pol Pot, Sereika, the Lao bandits, the exiled Central Highlands bandits, and the exiled Saigon puppets). With the Dangrek mountain being the point of reference, lying south of the tri-border junction is Choam Khsan District, Preah Vihear Province (Cambodia); to the east is Champassak Province (Laos); and to the north is Thailand.

Before liberation, the border junction was the assembling site for the rebels (as they are called by the Cambodian combatants). Within a small area measuring about 2 square km lay more than 1,000 huts housing Pol Pot troops along the west side; and the eastern side of this area was the base of the exiled Central Highlands bandits complete with a row of houses built specially for Chinese advisers. In this small area, some 10,000 people, including Pol Pot soldiers and their families and bandits of various stripes, lived in cramped quarters fit only for rats.

As you all know, after their defeat in 1979, Pol Pot army remnants, soldiers of Son Sann's Sereika, and other elements fled to this tri-border area where they seized control of the peaks of the Dangrek mountain range to withstand the attacks of the KPRAF.

It was from there that groups of rebels were sent into the interior of Cambodia to establish contact with the local reactionaries, set up underground bases, plant mines, and disrupt Cambodia's internal security. It was also there that Pol Pot and Son Sann built up their forces under an agreement signed between China and Thailand, according to which Pol Pot and Son Sann soldiers were allowed to stay for 5 years in clearly designated areas on Thai soil up to 10-12 km from the border. Every year, China would pay Thailand \$100 for each square kilometer.

Over the past 5 years, China has paid an excessively large amount of money to Thailand, but has got nothing in return from its lackeys. Finally, Pol Pot's China-designed "dream to build the tri-border area into a center of power and prosperity" has gone bankrupt. Our soldiers and their Cambodian comrades, after having seized complete control of the base, found a lot of important documents and photos that reveal China's design to annex Cambodia in the coming years.

In these post-liberation days, there are many things to do for all the units of our friends and the Vietnamese Army volunteer force stationed at this tri-border area. Every day Thai aircraft have flown reconnaissance missions over the Cambodian border, sometimes as deep as 10 km inside Cambodian territory. The Thai authorities have also tried to help Pol Pot troops set camps and erect combat fortifications. From there, they have used artillery, mortars, and H-12 rockets to conduct round-the-clock attacks on Cambodian territory.

These Polpotists have also sent many groups of scouts back into Cambodian territory to establish contact with reactionary elements in order to launch raids, lay mines, conduct sniper fire, and kidnap the people and members of the Armed Forces, thus undermining the rebirth and stability of the Cambodian people.

Recently, at 0300 -- it was still dark -- while eight Pol Pot soldiers were about to launch a raid on Village K, all of them were killed by Cambodian fighters before they could commit the crime. Two days after that, the enemy planned another raid on the 48th Vietnamese Army Volunteer unit, but when they reached a point about 2 km from the target, all the 10 enemy soldiers involved were finished off.

Though having suffered disastrous defeats and having had to flee to Thailand, the Polpotists, supported by China and Thailand, are continuing to seek ways to sabotage the peaceful and happy life of the Cambodian people. Such a situation requires that the defense of every inch of Cambodian soil and the tracking down of the reactionaries inside Cambodian territory must be regarded as an important mission by the revolutionary fighters and people of Cambodia as well as by the Vietnamese army volunteers.

I have visited Unit M-8 of the KPRAF guarding a number of key hills along the northern Cambodian border. The faces of our friends' combatants at various field positions have been hardened by sunshine and by gunsmoke. These combatants surrounded me, saying "xac-xac-bai-con-tap Vietnam" (meaning wishing you, the Vietnamese soldier, good health). They then embraced me in a friendly manner. On learning that I was a reporter of the Vietnam People's Army paper, the comrade commander of Unit M-8, on behalf of his men, told me:

Dear comrade reporter, please write the following words on your newspapers (He read them out and I carefully took note): Though being a newly-established unit, our unit M-8 has matured. It is evidence that we have been able to hold onto and operate independently in an important area for a long period of time. We have been able to fight independently. In three recent battles, we scored great victories. What made it possible for us to score these victories? This was thanks to the special, disinterested, and wholehearted assistance given by the Vietnamese troops, by the commander of Unit K, and by this deputy commander, Giang Anh (Comrade Giang Anh, deputy commander of Unit K was accompanying me on the visit). We will never forget the assistance they gave our unit.

Next, I heard these combatants recount stories about their combat and training right on the field. They enthusiastically recounted with pride: "Vietnamese soldiers are very good. They used to shoulder the heavier burden, leaving the easy part to us...."

In general, the life of our troops and our friends' soldiers at various field positions in this northwestern part of Cambodia is still fraught with hardships. Unit commanders of various echelons have tried to seek ways to overcome or alleviate these difficulties for their soldiers. As far as the morale is concerned, all our troops and our friends' soldiers whom I met in units B-82, S-10, S-9, and Bh-9 were optimistic and determined. Many combatants who had just recovered from malaria volunteered to carry water. At one point they had to climb a 30-m high ladder to cross the top of the Dangrek range. They also volunteered to dig trenches, build defensive breastworks, or undergo training. Despite the difficulties encountered by those living and fighting at the frontline, they enjoy many healthy recreational activities such as playing chess, recounting stories about their combat and their native places, and reading books and newspapers. Dear brothers: they complain about the delay in receipt of publications. For instance, it took months for newspapers to arrive at Unit B-83. They asked if there is anything we could do to speed up the newspaper delivery.

Dear brothers: During my official trip, I saw thousands of people in Kratie Province enthusiastically performing their duty of building the border defenses. Their duty was to build a strong border defensive system against the enemy's infiltration and sabotage. During the dry season, the sun is burning hot, making everyone look suntanned, but everyone seems to be very happy. They race against time by devoting even their break time to transporting logs and digging holes to set up poles.

Even during the lunchbreak, I still saw four strong, heavily-built men busying themselves with setting up poles and tightening up fences with steel wires. It is known that brother (Phoeun Peu), age 39, is a father of four. His wife is a farmer. He is a native of (Bar Leav) commune, (Pak Chiev) village, Kratie Province. He is said to have volunteered to go to the frontline to do this hard work.

Brother (Oeun Sum), who is from (Kaoh Sre) commune, Kratie, told me:

It is a great honor for me to be sent to this place. I will strive to work harder. Only by doing so can I emulate the achievements of those still living at home.

He added that: Not only at (Kaoh Sre) commune, his native place, but also at many other communes, the movement to call on the misled people -- the followers of Pol Pot -- living in the jungle to return to the people is now in full swing. He claimed that at his commune, dozens of enemy soldiers had responded to the movement after only 1 month of effort. Those returnees bringing along weapons with them have been commended by the local administration. They have also been given cash and rice awards.

Hearing what brother (Oeun Sum) said, I felt very happy, for the Cambodian nation has experienced new changes for the better, and has achieved rapid growth. New changes have taken place in a wonderful manner. In particular, there has been a correct view on the part of the Cambodian people of their historic mandate. It is this correct conception that led to their volunteering to go to the border frontline to join forces in defending every inch of their beloved fatherland. They worked there in the spirit of those who are the real masters of their own country.

The tri-border junction, April 1985.

#### NHAN DAN ARTICLE REVIEWS PRK ACHIEVEMENTS

OW060547 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jun 85

[NHAN DAN 3 June article: "Fraternal Cambodia's Wonderful Achievements"]

[Text] In the history of Cambodia's revolution, the victorious annihilation of the genocidal Pol Pot regime on 7 January 1979 was an extremely important landmark because it not only helped save the Cambodian people from the genocidal disaster and advanced Cambodia along the true path of independence and freedom but also contributed to strengthening the traditional militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and safeguarding peace and stability in this region of the world.

Over the past 6 years, under the leadership of the KPRP headed by esteemed and beloved Comrade Heng Samrin, the people of fraternal Cambodia have surmounted untold difficulties and ordeals ensuing from natural calamities and enemy-caused disasters; have valiantly striven to implement the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland; and have scored great achievements in the economic, cultural, social, security, and national defense spheres.



Cambodia's economy has been gradually restored and developed. In agriculture, the Cambodian peasants, now masters of their rice fields, have actively endeavored to increase production by applying new advanced production methods and establishing hundreds of thousands of production solidarity teams and units to help each other in production.

The rice area expanded from 770,500 hectares in 1977 to 1.325 million hectares in 1983; total rice output increased from 696,850 to 201 million tons and average paddy output increased from 0.7 to 1.23 tons per hectare.

In 1984, despite severe floods, the country planted approximately 80 percent of the entire arable area. The Cambodian people also planted hundreds of thousands of hectares of beans, 9,000 hectares of tobacco, 2,500 hectares of sugarcane, and 500 hectares of cotton. No longer requiring famine relief, Cambodia has now met its people's basic food needs.

Cambodia's herd of domestic animals now includes 1.7 million oxen and buffaloes, it also has 5.3 million chickens and ducks and 1 million pigs, compared respectively to 820,000 and 50,770 in 1979.

In industry, almost all the former factories and enterprises have resumed operations. In 1984, despite inclement weather and the reactionaries' sabotage activities, numerous factories, including textile mills, cigarette factories, bicycle plants, breweries, and plywood plants, were restored or built. The production of textiles, consumer goods, and rubber tires increased respectively by 58, 18, and 2.5 percent as compared with plan norms.

Communications and transportation services have been quickly restored. The creation of the Cambodian merchant marine has contributed to broadening international trade. The state-run trade service has constantly expanded its network and contributed to serving production and the people's life.

Cambodia has recorded important educational achievements. Unlike the Pol Pot regime, the revolutionary administration has reopened or invested in building many schools, thus caring for the people's cultural and spiritual life. Currently, one of every four Cambodians goes to school. Cambodia now has senior high schools and 207 junior high schools, in addition to primary schools established in all communes.

Enrollment in primary schools reached 1.5 million in the 1984-1985 school year, an increase of 686,000 over 1979. Cambodia now has 36,520 teachers, twice the number in 1979; 145,730 junior high school students, twice the number in 1979; and 598 kindergartens with 35,495 pupils and 1,394 nursemaids, 4 times over 1979.

Sixty-seven percent of the illiterates can now read and write. As many as 271 units, 521 villages, 183 wards, and 23 districts have eradicated illiteracy. Cambodia now has 20 full-time complementary schools, 90 work-study schools, and 117 evening schools with a total enrollment of 370,000. Higher education schools established since 1983 now include a teachers' college, a medical college, an arts college, and a technical college.

Encouraging progress has been achieved in the medical sphere. Medical stations have been set up at 1,342 of the 1,358 villages, with 2 or 3 medical cadres for each village. Some 127 of the 129 districts now have their own hospitals. Public health, disease prevention, anti-epidemic, anti-malaria, and anti-tuberculosis teams, drug-stores, and maternities have been set up in all parts of Cambodia, thus checking the spread of epidemic diseases prevalent under the old regime, organizing health protection, and providing prompt treatment of the sick. Medical personnel have increased to more than 10,000 from 2,000 in 1979.



Another outstanding achievement of Cambodia is the successful maintenance of political security and the strengthening of national defense. The Cambodian Armed Forces have unceasingly grown both in quantity and quality. The revolutionary mass organizations involving the youth, women, and trade unions have played a more important role in national defense and construction.

In 1984 and early this year, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people, in coordination with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, fought valiantly, scored great victories, destroyed many hideouts of the Khmer reactionary remnant troops, put out of action more than 10,000 enemy, and destroyed or seized a large quantity of Beijing-supplied means of war.

The great and overall achievements of the fraternal people of Cambodia over the past 6 years have resulted from their tradition of stalwart revolution, patriotism, and creative labor combined with the support and assistance of various fraternal countries and friends all over the world. The wonderful revival of the country of Buddhist temples and towers has further affirmed the irreversibility of the Cambodian revolution's position and might.

#### CSSR CITY DELEGATION TOURS HO CHI MINH CITY

OW070756 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 7 -- A delegation of the party and administrative committees of Bratislava city, Czechoslovakia, has paid a week-long visit to its sister city in Vietnam -- Ho Chi Minh City. It was led by Gejza Slapka, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and first secretary of the city party Committee.

During its stay in the city, the delegation had working sessions with officials of the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees, and visited a number of economic and cultural establishments, which have sworn sisterhood with those in Bratislava, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector. The guests left Ho Chi Minh City on June 5.

#### PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES THAI AMBASSADOR

OW061617 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6 -- Atsada Chaianam, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Vietnam, today called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong here. The chairman had a cordial talk with the Thai ambassador.

MOKHTAR BRIEFS SRV ENVOY ON TALKS WITH U.S.

BK061120 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Indonesia has offered itself as the site of the headquarters of the International Tropical Timber Organization. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said this at his weekly news conference in Jakarta.

Minister Mokhtar also elaborated on his meeting today with the Vietnamese ambassador in Jakarta to discuss the results of his talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Wolfowitz in New York last month. He briefed the Vietnamese ambassador on the cautious U.S. attitude toward Indonesia's proposal for the normalization of Washington-Hanoi relations. In this respect, Indonesia has suggested that Vietnam offer the United States to conduct a massive search for Americans missing in action during the war because settlement of the MIA issue is one of the conditions for the normalization of Washington-Hanoi relations.

NUCLEAR REACTOR CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN FIRMS

HK050616 Hong Kong AFP in English 0531 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Jakarta, June 5 (AFP) -- The Indonesian National Atomic Research Agency (Batan) has signed contracts with Italian and Canadian firms for the building of a nuclear reactor, ANTARA NEWS AGENCY reported today. Under the terms of contract signed Tuesday, Italian Ansaldo Nira Division will carry out construction of engineering and safety laboratories (ESL) for the second stage constructions of a multi-purpose nuclear reactor.

The Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL) will be in charge of installing nuclear electronic mechanical laboratories for research, the agency said. The construction of first stage laboratories is already underway at Serpong, 30 kilometres (18.6 miles) southwest of Jakarta.

The controller of radioactive materials at Batan recently said that by the 1990's, Indonesia will need a nuclear centre capable of generating 600 megawatts of power. The Serpong nuclear reactor, when completed, will be the third and largest in Indonesia. Other reactors with very low capacity are already in operation in Bandung (West Java) and Yogyakarta (Central Java).

STATE MINISTER NAMED TEMPORARY EDUCATION HEAD

HK060620 Hong Kong AFP in English 0445 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Jakarta, June 6 (AFP) -- The Indonesian state minister for national planning and development has been appointed temporary education minister following the death of Education Minister Nugroho Notosusanto on Monday.

The appointment of Johannes Baptista Sumarlin only applied to Mr. Nugroho's post as minister and not to the late minister's position as rector of the University of Indonesia, press reports said here today. Mr. Sumarlin is also chairman of the National State Planning Board.

MALAYSIASABAH CHIEF MINISTER ON RECENT BOMB BLASTS

BK061408 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan today urged the people to give police any information they may have known about the bomb blasts in the state. He said that although the information might not be significant, it could still help the authorities in their investigation of the incidents to apprehend the culprits. Three bombs exploded in Kota Kinabalu last month killing a man and injuring several others. Speaking at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur, Datuk Pairin said the situation in the state is, however, under control. He urged the people to remain calm. He did not dismiss the possibility of the incidents being politically motivated.

He also said the influx of refugees into Sabah should be controlled. This should be done irrespective of their race or religion in the interests of national security. Datuk Joseph Pairin was commenting on a report in the latest issue of ASIaweek.

Former Chief Minister Comments

BK061308 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Former Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Harris Salleh today condemned several bomb blasts in Kota Kinabalu. He told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today that as a citizen and former Berjaya president, he took the incidents seriously and called on the people to be calm.

Meanwhile, the youth wing of the Malaysian Chinese Association has urged the government to conduct a thorough investigation into the incidents and prevent similar incidents from occurring in other places of the country. Its secretary general, Mr (Chew Hock Thye) said that stern action should be taken to prevent such incidents from being exploited by antinational and subversive elements.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON THAI BORDER SMUGGLING

BK061322 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Malaysia takes a serious view of the starvation problem in African countries and will offer assistance from time to time. The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, says so far about 2 million ringgit donated by Malaysians has been given to the countries involved through the United Nations. Speaking to reporters after breaking fast at [name of the mosque indistinct] near Kota Baharu, he said Malaysia has also contributed 16,000 tons of rice. Tengku Rithauddeen was commenting on reports that about 11.5 million Sudanese are threatened with starvation.

The minister also said that entry posts will be built along the Malaysian-Thai border to prevent the smuggling of dadah [drugs] from Thailand. The move will also help check the entry of [words indistinct] and illegal immigrants from Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Burma. He assured that these entry posts will not affect traditional trade relations between residents staying near the border. Tengku Rithauddeen disclosed that there are certain quarters which smuggle in illegal immigrants and send them to big towns, including Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia is now supporting about 9,000 Vietnamese illegal immigrants. He pointed out that third countries will only select those who have skills and higher education.

'TOP-RANKING' NPA LEADER CAPTURED IN MANILA

HK070345 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Julius K. Albaracin, one of the four gunmen wounded in a Tondo gunbattle the other day, was identified as a top-ranking communist and NPA leader. Military intelligence said Albaracin's real name is Rolly Quintanar, alias Commander Rex, and he has a 150,000 peso prize on his head dead or alive. Quintanar is now under guard at a hospital in Tondo. Police sources, informed by military intelligence, said that Quintanar was first arrested in Davao City in 1974 for subversive activities but managed to escape several months later. He is believed to be a sparrow unit leader of the New People's Army. The Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] intelligence and service group and the intelligence service of the Armed Forces took custody of Quintanar yesterday at the Tondo General Hospital. Quintanar was wounded in the shoot-out with policemen along Don Marcos Road in Tondo last Wednesday night. His three companions escaped after killing Manila policeman PFC George Abiera.

QUIJANO CHANGES TESTIMONY IN AQUINO TRIAL

HK061129 Quezon City Manarlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Prosecution witness Rebecca Quijano this morning told the Sandiganbayan she was not sure the shot that killed former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr came from a soldier in khaki uniform. In her testimony before the Sandiganbayan last May 2, Quijano claimed that she saw a soldier in Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] khaki uniform point a gun at Aquino while the opposition leader was descending the emergency stairs of the China Airlines plane. Quijano made the testimony after the three-judge court ordered her to testify anew for cross-examination by defense lawyers in the interests of justice. The order was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

FREEZE ON 2D TRANCHE OF WORLD BANK LOAN GOES ON

HK061549 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 6 Jun 85 pp 12, 13

[By Ramon L. Tomeldan]

[Text] The World Bank (WB) may continue to freeze the \$75 million balance (second tranche) of the \$150 million it granted last year to the Philippines despite the country's compliance with all the loan conditions because the \$75-million first tranche has not been used up.

The Philippines has been unable to use up the first tranche because of tedious international bidding rules, costly financing of imports, and high interest rates. World Bank officials want the country to exhaust the first tranche before releasing the second, which should have been disbursed last February, said government sources.

The loan intended to finance the country's requirements for farm products and machine-ries. Sources said only about \$17 million of the total \$45 million fund for fertilizer imports had been used up.

The \$150-WB [as published] loan also covers imports of \$15 million worth of pesticides; \$50 million, wheat and feed grains, \$14 million, veterinary products; \$5 million, animal breeders; \$20 million, farm machines, and spare parts; and \$1 million, technical assistance and support to the agriculture ministry's National Food and Agriculture Council (NFAC).



The loan conditions, with which the Philippine Government has "satisfactorily" complied, include:

- lifting of price controls for farm crops, livestock, and poultry products;
- divestment of National Food Authority's (NFA) feedgrains, wheat, and various functions;
- reorganization of the NFAC;
- drafting of a five-year (1985-1989) plan for food and agricultural development projects with corresponding expenditures;
- policy reforms in the coconut and sugar sectors; and
- removal of government subsidies on farm credit, including "deregulation" or floating of interest rates on loans under government-supervised credit programs.

These moves, sources say, are intended to "rationalize" the agricultural sector, the lynchpin of the country's economic recovery programs.

#### WORLD BANK EXPORT CREDIT FACILITY NEGOTIATED

HK070403 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] The Philippines is negotiating with the World Bank for an export credit facility which could amount to as much as \$300 million for use by exporters to finance their raw material and working capital needs.

Industry sources told BUSINESS DAY yesterday that a World Bank mission which was sent here last month discussed with both government and private sector leaders the possibility of reviving the Foreign Exchange Working Capital Fund (FEWCF) for exporters.

The FEWCF was a World Bank facility made available to exporters early last year. A total of \$120 million was made available to exporters from a World Bank loan previously extended for the modernization of the country's textile industry.

The FEWCF, however, failed to attract many users. Two of the main reasons for its failure were the facility's high cost and, more importantly, the foreign exchange risk which exporters had to shoulder if they availed of the fund.

Under the FEWCF, exporters had to buy their dollars at the existing guiding rate and pay an additional 1 percent of the peso equivalent of their import costs. Exporters likewise had to pay an additional 1 percent of their receipts in repaying the loan from the FEWCF.

As a result of the low availment rate of the FEWCF, the facility was eventually scrapped and the World Bank loan was put back to its original use, which was to finance the rehabilitation of the textile industry.

The World Bank mission which arrived last month is interested to extend anywhere from \$200 million to \$300 million in loans to exporters in line with the export development projects of the government, sources said. The mission, however, wants to make sure that the facility will be availed of by exporters. It is considering possible schemes to make the facility more beneficial to exporters.

Among others, sources said the World Bank is considering adopting a proposal of the private sector to extend the facility as a dollar-denominated fund which can be directly availed of by exporters.

During a meeting between the mission and private sector leaders, exporters proposed that they be given dollar-denominated drafts back-to-back against the export receipts of letters of credit that will be negotiated, sources said.

These dollar-denominated drafts can then be used by exporters to finance their import requirements as well as local inputs which will be supplied by indirect exporters.

Exporters said that only [then] will they be able to avail of much lower interest rates for their dollar drafts ranging from 10 percent to 11 percent, but the firms availing of the facility will also be insulated from any foreign exchange risk.

Exporters can sell their dollar drafts for their peso equivalent to interested importers who may need foreign exchange. The peso equivalent can then be used for the peso components of the exporters' production costs.

Importers, on the other hand, can also benefit from such a scheme which they can use as a hedge against foreign exchange rate fluctuations by buying forward drafts that could be redeemed at some future date to meet their import needs.

#### LATEST CENSUS PUTS POPULATION AT 54 MILLION

HK060935 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 22 May 85 p 8

[Text] Filipinos continue to increase by 1.2 million yearly, according to the latest population projection by the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO).

Such an annual addition means Filipinos will count at 54.8 million by end of this year based on the government agency's estimate that the national population numbered 53.6 million as of end-1984.

Using what it called the medium assumption in monitoring national population growth on the annual basis, NCSO indicated that the 1.2 million addition means number of Filipinos grows by 2.2 percent every 12 months.

The 2.2 percent annual growth rate of the population represents a reduction of 0.5 percent from the 2.7 percent recorded by NCSO after conducting the 1980 national census. The half percent reduction indicates that government efforts to bring about a lower national population growth rate through family planning information and services still have to reach appreciable levels.

Lower population growth is one of the essentials to success of government socio-economic development planning. Excessive population growth is identified as one of the main roadblocks to attainment of such targets as self-sufficient national food production, generation of needed employment opportunities and adequate delivery of basic public services.

NCSO's projection of a 53.6 million national population as of last year shows that number of Filipinos increased by 5.6 million from the 48 million counted by the 1980 census. The agency said the population was estimated at 51.2 million in 1982 and increased to 52.4 million in 1983 [with] such growths based on the middle assumption projection.

It likewise reported that the Southern Tagalog region remains the most populous area of the country with an estimated population of 6.97 million as of last year. Southern Tagalog residents were counted at 6.11 million by the 1980 census. The regional population's annual geometric growth rate between 1975-1980 was measured by NCSO at a high 3.25 percent. Provinces which make up the region are Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Marikina, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Quezon, Rizal, Romblon and Aurora.

Metro Manila is the second most populous region whose residents were estimated by NCSO at 6.8 million as of end -- 1984. Metro Manilans counted at 5.9 million as of 1980, increased to 6.4 million in 1982 and to 6.6 million in 1983. Annual population growth rate between 1975-1980 was 3.58 percent.

Third most densely populated region is Central Luzon. NCSO said its residents were last estimated at 5.3 million compared to 5.2 million in 1983 and 5.1 million in 1982. Its growth rate was measured at 2.67 percent annually.

#### MALNUTRITION PROGRAM STATISTICS PUBLISHED

HK060931 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 22 May 85 p 8

[By Office of Media Affairs]

[Text] The home economics extension program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) in Region XI assisted last year a total of 26,313 infants age 0-18 months under its malnutrition prevention program.

According to MAF-XI, this is more than 60 percent than the total number of infants served under the same program in the preceding year. [sentence as published]  
The increase in the number of infants served, MAF-XI said, was made possible due to the active participation of contact leader the training visit system. [sentence as published]

MAF-XI also taught 1,290 mothers of second and third degree malnourished pre-schoolers on the techniques in child care, food production and preparation of food menus for their children.

To increase family income, MAF-XI's home economics extension program likewise trained 150 RIC members in ornamental horticulture and herbal medicine. This is besides the 7,942 families who were taught various skills in income generating projects.

**END OF  
FICHE  
DATE FILMED**

10 JUNE 85



